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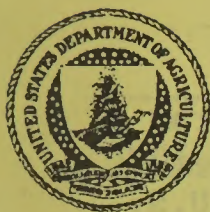
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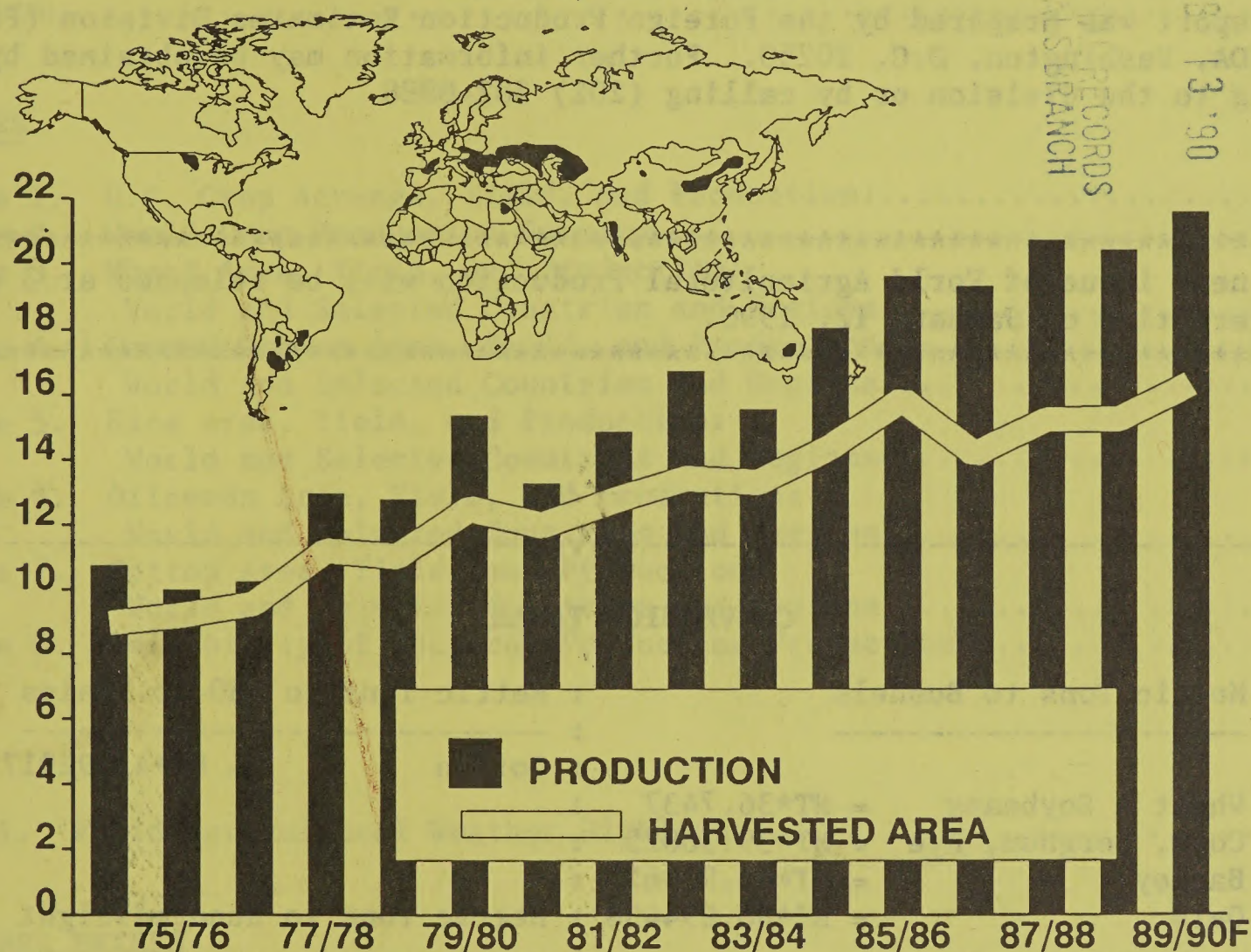
Foreign  
Agricultural  
Service

Circular Series  
WAP 12-89  
December 1989

# World Agricultural Production

## WORLD SUNFLOWERSEED

Millions of Tons and Hectares



### Inside This Issue.....

#### World Production Outlook For:

- \* Sunflowerseed
- \* Coffee
- \* Citrus
- \* Tobacco
- \* Poultry

#### Plus:

- \* Latin American Grain Production Trends
- \* Wheat Production in China
- \* Forestry Situation in Selected Regions
- \* Special Index of This Year's Feature Articles



This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. All numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates for grains, oilseeds, and cotton released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-237), December 12, 1989.

This report was prepared by the Foreign Production Estimates Division (FPED), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 382-8888.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. \*  
 \* eastern time on January 12, 1990. \*  
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:			:
:	CONVERSION TABLE		:
:			:
:	Metric Tons to Bushels		:
:	-----		:
:		:	:
:	Wheat & Soybeans	= MT*36.7437	:
:	Corn, Sorghum, Rye	= MT*39.36825	:
:	Barley	= MT*45.929625	:
:	Oats	= MT*68.894438	:
:	-----		:
:	1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres	:
:	1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds	:
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## PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1989/90

**WHEAT:** World production for 1989/90 is estimated at a record 532.3 million metric tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year's harvest. Important changes from last month include the following:

- o Canada Production is estimated at 24.4 million tons, up 0.4 million or 2 percent from last month's figure and up 52 percent from 1988's drought-affected harvest. The increase reflects higher yields based on Statistics Canada information.
- o Brazil Production is estimated at 5.0 million tons, up 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month but down 14 percent from last year. The increase is a result of higher estimated yields in Rio Grande do Sul.
- o Chile Production is forecast at 1.9 million tons, up 0.2 million or 13 percent from last month and up 7 percent from last year. The increase reflects higher estimated area and yields as a result of excellent weather.
- o South Africa Production is estimated at 2.3 million tons, down 0.4 million or 15 percent from last month and down 35 percent from last year's record harvest. Estimated yield was reduced due to very dry weather in the Orange Free State.
- o Argentina Production is estimated at 10.7 million tons, down 0.3 million or 3 percent from last month but up 32 percent from last year. The decrease is due to regionally unfavorable weather, resulting in lower area and yield estimates.

**COARSE GRAINS:** World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 806.9 million tons, down 0.9 million or less than 1 percent from last month but up 11 percent from last year. Important changes from last month include the following:

- o Sudan Production is estimated at 2.8 million tons, down 0.9 million or 24 percent from last month and down 43 percent from 1988's record harvest. The reduction in estimated area and yield for sorghum is attributed to conditions that were much worse than expected in the eastern areas where production is mechanized.



- o Argentina Production is forecast at 9.6 million tons, down 0.7 million or 7 percent from last month but up 39 percent from last year. The decrease is due to lower corn area.
- o Mexico Production is estimated at 14.6 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month but up 6 percent from last year. The decrease is due to reductions in corn area and yield estimates.
- o East Europe Production is estimated at 69.3 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 14 percent from last year. Higher yields are estimated for the Romanian barley crop.
- o Canada Production is estimated at 23.5 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and 19 percent higher than last year. The increase reflects higher estimated corn production more than offsetting declines in the estimated output of barley and oats.
- o EC-12 Production is estimated at 81.4 million tons, up 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month. The increase primarily reflects higher French corn yields than anticipated earlier.

**RICE (MILLED-BASIS):** World production for 1989/90 is estimated at a record 334.5 million tons, up 3.6 million or 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from the 1988/89 crop. Foreign production in 1989/90 is projected at a record 329.5 million tons. U.S. output is projected at 5.0 million tons, unchanged from last month but down 5 percent from last season. Important changes from last month include the following:

- o India Production is estimated at 68.0 million tons, up 2.0 million or 3 percent from last month but down 3 percent from last year's record crop. While harvested area is estimated lower because of flood losses during July in Andhra Pradesh, favorable harvest weather boosted estimated yields.
- o Indonesia Production is estimated at 28.8 million tons, up 0.8 million or 3 percent from last month and nearly 5 percent above last year's figure. The increased production reflects a larger third crop in many areas of Java due to excellent weather with abundant rains.



o Vietnam Production is estimated at 11.7 million tons, up nearly 0.7 million or 6 percent from last month. The increase is due to higher estimated area and yield.

o South Korea Production is estimated at 5.9 million tons, up 0.3 million or 5 percent from last month but down 3 percent from last year's record crop. The increase is due to higher estimated yields.

**OILSEEDS:** World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 214.3 million tons, down 0.3 million tons from last month but up 11.6 million or 6 percent from last year. U.S. production is estimated at 59.7 million, down slightly from last month, but up 19 percent from last year. Foreign production is estimated at a record 154.6 million, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month but up 1 percent from last year.

\* **Soybeans:** World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 107.7 million tons, down 0.2 million from last month but up 12.5 million or 13 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:

o EC-12 Production is estimated at 1.7 million tons, down 0.1 million or 5 percent from last month, but 5 percent above last year. The decline reflects lower production in Italy due to reduced yields.

o Indonesia Production is estimated at 1.1 million tons, down 0.2 million or 16 percent from last month and down 13 percent from last year. The decline reflects decreased area seeded to soybeans due to larger rice plantings.

\* **Cottonseed:** World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 31.2 million tons, up slightly from last month but down 1.0 million or 3 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:

o United States Production is estimated at 4.3 million tons, down slightly from last month and down 1.2 million or 22 percent from last year. The downward adjustment is due to a drop in harvested cotton area.

o China Production is estimated at 7.0 million tons, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month and down less than 1 percent from last year. Reports from China indicate that cotton production is expected to decline due to lower estimated yields.

o USSR Production is estimated at 4.8 million tons, up 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month, but down 0.2 million or 5 percent from last year. Harvest reports from the USSR indicate deliveries of seed cotton are above earlier expectations.



- \* Peanuts: World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 22.5 million tons, down marginally from last month and down 0.8 million or 4 percent from last year.
- \* Sunflowerseed: World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 21.7 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 1.3 million or 6 percent from last year.
- \* Rapeseed: World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 21.4 million tons, down slightly from last month and down 1.0 million or 5 percent from last year.
- \* Flaxseed: World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 2.0 million tons, down 3 percent from last month but up 0.3 million or 15 percent from last year.
- \* Copra: World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 4.7 million tons, unchanged from last month but up 0.2 million or 4 percent from last year.
- \* Palm Kernels: World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 3.1 million tons, unchanged from last month but up 0.2 million or 7 percent from last year.
- \* Palm Oil: World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 10.0 million tons, unchanged from last month and up 0.7 million or 7 percent from last year.

COTTON: World cotton production for 1989/90 is estimated at 80.6 million bales, down slightly from last month and down 3.7 million or 4 percent from last year. Foreign production is estimated at 68.5 million bales, down slightly from last month and less than 1 percent below the 1988/89 estimate. U.S. production is estimated at 12.1 million bales, down slightly from last month and down 22 percent from last year. Estimated area for harvest is reduced slightly since last month. Important changes from a month ago include the following:

- o China Production is estimated at 19.0 million bales, down 0.5 million or 3 percent from last month and down 1 percent from last year. Recent reports from official Chinese sources indicate that yield will be lower than earlier expected.
- o USSR Production is estimated at 12.0 million bales, up 0.5 million or 4 percent from last month but down 6 percent from last year. Favorable weather conditions and increased machine harvesting led to a larger crop than earlier forecast and allowed for the fulfillment of Government procurement plans in the major cotton-producing republics.



- o Egypt Production is estimated at 1.3 million bales, down 0.2 million or 13 percent from last month and down 7 percent from last year. Cotton yield is expected to decline due to weather problems and insect infestations during the growing season.
- o Argentina Production is estimated at 1.0 million bales, up 0.1 million or 11 percent from last month and up 25 percent from last year. The increase is due to an 8-percent rise in estimated planted area and a slight improvement in estimated yield.
- o Brazil Production is estimated at 3.45 million bales, down 0.2 million or 5 percent from last month but up 2 percent from last year. The decreased production is due to lower estimated plantings in the Center-South growing region.
- o India Production is estimated at a near-record 9.0 million bales, up 0.3 million or 3 percent from last month and up 8 percent from last year. The production increase is attributed to higher yields during the favorable summer monsoon, along with increased usage of fertilizer and high yielding seed varieties.



TABLE 1

*U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/*

Commodity	--Planted Area--			--Harvested Area--			--Yield--			--Production--		
	1987/88	1988/89	Proj. 1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Proj. 1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Prel. 1989/90 Proj. Nov. Dec.	1987/88	1988/89	Prel. 1989/90 Proj. Nov. Dec.
All Wheat Winter Other Rye	--Million Acres--			--Million Acres--			--Bushels per Acre--			--Million Bushels--		
	65.8	65.5	76.6	56.0	53.2	62.1	37.7	34.1	32.9	2107	1811	2042
	48.8	48.8	55.0	39.3	39.8	41.4	39.8	39.2	35.1	1565	1561	1452
	17.0	16.7	21.5	16.6	13.4	20.7	32.6	18.7	28.5	542	250	590
	2.5	2.4	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	29.0	24.8	28.2	20	15	14
Soybeans	58.0	59.0	60.5	57.0	57.5	59.1	33.7	26.9	32.8	1923	1548	1937
Corn Sorghum Barley Oats	65.7	67.6	72.3	59.2	58.2	65.1	119.4	84.6	116.6	7072	4921	7590
	11.8	10.4	11.9	10.6	9.1	10.5	69.7	63.8	59.8	739	578	629
	11.0	9.9	9.2	10.1	7.7	8.3	52.7	38.2	48.6	530	294	405
	18.0	13.9	12.1	6.9	5.6	6.8	54.0	39.2	54.3	374	219	371
Rice	--Pounds per Acre--			--Pounds per Acre--			--Pounds per Acre--			---Million CWT.---		
	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.7	5,555	5,511	5,697	129.6	159.5	156.4
All Cotton	10.4	12.5	10.5	10.0	11.9	9.5	706	619	607	14.8	15.4	12.1
---Million 480-Pound---												

1/ Estimates from USDA Agricultural Statistics Board.

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA



TABLE 2

## World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			USSR	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries
			United States		Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina	Brazil	Australia	South Africa	Turkey	
---Million Metric Tons---																				
Wheat 1987/88 1988/89 prel. 1989/90 proj. November December	501.7	444.4	57.4	26.0	3.7	71.4	4.0	39.9	83.3	85.8	44.3	0.0	12.0	0.0	8.8	6.1	12.4	3.1	13.0	16.1
	500.6	451.3	49.3	16.0	3.2	74.8	3.9	45.4	84.4	86.4	45.1	0.0	12.7	0.0	8.1	5.8	14.1	3.5	15.0	17.4
	532.2	476.6	55.6	24.0	3.9	79.4	4.3	42.3	89.0	91.0	53.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	11.0	4.8	12.5	2.7	12.0	15.9
	532.3	476.7	55.6	24.4	3.9	79.3	4.3	42.3	89.0	91.0	53.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.7	5.0	12.5	2.3	12.0	16.2
Coarse Grains 1987/88 1988/89 prel. 1989/90 proj. November December	791.6	575.7	215.9	25.5	14.5	82.4	10.8	63.8	113.7	95.8	23.5	4.8	2.2	2.9	13.1	25.4	7.2	7.9	9.3	72.9
	728.8	579.2	149.6	19.7	13.8	88.8	11.3	60.5	97.5	94.3	31.6	5.2	2.3	4.5	7.0	26.7	6.7	12.4	10.0	87.1
	807.8	584.5	223.3	23.2	14.8	81.0	12.3	69.1	105.5	93.7	31.4	5.2	2.6	4.1	10.3	26.3	6.4	8.8	9.1	80.8
	806.9	583.6	223.3	23.5	14.6	81.4	12.3	69.3	105.5	93.7	31.4	5.2	2.6	4.1	9.6	26.3	6.6	8.8	9.1	79.8
Rice (Milled) 1987/88 1988/89 1989/90 November December	312.9	308.8	4.1	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.7	121.7	56.4	27.0	3.2	11.9	0.2	8.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	21.9
	328.7	323.5	5.2	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.9	118.4	70.0	27.5	3.2	13.9	0.2	7.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	22.2
	330.9	325.9	5.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.8	122.5	66.0	28.0	3.1	14.2	0.3	6.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	22.8
	334.5	329.5	5.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.8	122.5	68.0	28.8	3.1	14.2	0.3	6.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	22.7
Total Grains 1/ 1987/88 1988/89 prel. 1989/90 proj. November December	1,606.2	1,328.9	277.3	51.5	18.6	155.1	14.8	103.9	198.7	303.4	124.2	31.8	17.5	14.9	22.1	39.5	20.1	11.0	22.4	179.3
	1,558.1	1,354.0	204.1	35.7	17.2	164.9	15.2	106.1	183.8	299.0	146.7	32.7	18.2	18.3	15.3	40.0	21.3	15.9	25.2	198.6
	1,670.9	1,387.0	283.8	47.2	19.1	161.6	16.6	111.6	196.3	307.2	150.4	33.2	20.1	18.3	21.6	38.0	19.6	11.5	21.2	193.6
	1,673.7	1,389.8	283.8	47.8	18.9	162.0	16.6	111.8	196.3	307.2	152.4	34.0	20.1	18.3	20.6	38.2	19.7	11.1	21.2	193.6
Oilseeds 2/ 1987/88 1988/89 prel. 1989/90 proj. November December	208.3	147.7	60.6	5.9	1.2	12.4	0.5	5.3	11.8	33.7	13.7	1.7	3.2	0.6	14.0	19.7	0.9	1.0	2.0	20.1
	202.7	152.4	50.3	5.9	0.9	11.4	0.6	5.1	12.7	30.8	19.3	2.0	3.3	0.7	10.5	24.4	1.7	0.9	2.3	20.1
	214.6	154.9	59.7	5.0	1.3	10.5	0.7	5.8	12.7	31.0	17.9	2.1	3.5	0.8	15.7	22.1	0.9	0.9	2.4	21.7
	214.3	154.6	59.7	4.9	1.3	10.5	0.7	5.8	12.9	30.8	17.9	1.9	3.5	0.8	15.7	22.2	0.9	0.9	2.4	21.7
---Million 480-Pound Bales---																				
Cotton 1987/88 1988/89 prel. 1989/90 proj. November December	81.0	66.2	14.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	11.3	19.5	7.4	0.0	6.8	0.1	1.3	3.5	1.3	0.4	2.5	10.0
	84.3	68.8	15.4	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	12.7	19.1	8.3	0.0	6.6	0.2	0.8	3.4	1.3	0.3	3.0	10.1
	80.6	68.5	12.1	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	11.5	19.5	8.7	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.9	3.6	1.5	0.4	2.8	10.2
	80.6	68.5	12.1	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	12.0	19.0	9.0	0.0	7.1	0.1	1.0	3.5	1.5	0.4	2.8	9.9

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains and pulses are 211.4 million tons in 1987/88, 195.1 million in 1988/89, and 208.0 million forecast in 1989/90.

2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also include copra and palm kernels for all countries.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

DECEMBER 1989

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA



TABLE 3

## Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel. Proj.			Prel. 1989/90 Proj.				Prel. 1989/90 Proj.			
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Nov.	Dec.	1987/88	1988/89	Nov.	Dec.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	219.9	217.7	225.7	2.28	2.30	2.36	2.36	501.7	500.6	532.2	532.3
United States	22.6	21.5	25.1	2.53	2.29	2.21	2.21	57.4	49.3	55.6	55.6
Total Foreign	197.2	196.1	200.6	2.25	2.30	2.38	2.38	444.4	451.3	476.6	476.7
Maj. Foreign Exporters	43.2	42.1	44.4	2.74	2.68	2.85	2.86	118.6	112.9	126.9	126.9
Argentina	4.8	4.7	5.6	1.84	1.72	1.93	1.91	8.8	8.1	11.0	10.7
Australia	9.1	8.9	8.9	1.36	1.58	1.40	1.40	12.4	14.1	12.5	12.5
Canada	13.5	13.0	13.6	1.93	1.23	1.76	1.79	26.0	16.0	24.0	24.4
EC-12	15.9	15.5	16.3	4.50	4.82	4.88	4.88	71.4	74.8	79.4	79.3
Major Importers	95.4	95.8	96.8	2.34	2.41	2.45	2.45	223.6	230.8	236.7	236.9
Brazil	3.5	3.5	3.1	1.76	1.68	1.55	1.61	6.1	5.8	4.8	5.0
China	28.8	28.8	29.8	2.98	3.00	3.05	3.05	85.8	86.4	91.0	91.0
Eastern Europe	10.5	10.6	10.6	3.79	4.26	4.00	4.00	39.9	45.4	42.3	42.3
Egypt	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.23	4.76	4.76	4.76	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0
Other N. Africa */	5.1	4.0	4.9	1.01	1.26	1.13	1.13	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.6
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.19	3.62	3.61	3.61	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
USSR	46.7	48.1	47.5	1.78	1.76	1.87	1.87	83.3	84.4	89.0	89.0
Other Foreign	58.6	58.3	59.3	1.75	1.85	1.91	1.90	102.2	107.6	113.0	112.9
India	23.1	22.6	23.6	1.92	2.00	2.25	2.25	44.3	45.1	53.0	53.0
Iran	6.1	6.3	6.3	0.98	1.08	1.08	1.08	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.8
Mexico	0.9	0.8	1.0	4.11	4.00	4.11	4.11	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.9
Non-EC W. Europe	0.9	0.8	0.9	4.24	5.01	5.03	5.03	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.3
Pakistan	7.7	7.3	7.5	1.56	1.73	1.92	1.92	12.0	12.7	14.4	14.4
South Africa	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.81	1.78	1.48	1.28	3.1	3.5	2.7	2.3
Turkey	8.7	8.8	8.7	1.49	1.71	1.38	1.38	13.0	15.0	12.0	12.0
Others	9.4	9.7	9.6	1.72	1.79	1.67	1.68	16.1	17.4	15.9	16.2

\*/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA



TABLE 4  
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	1987/88	Prel. 1988/89	Proj. 1989/90	1987/88	Prel. 1988/89	1989/90 Nov.	Proj. Dec.	1987/88	Prel. 1988/89	1989/90 Nov.	Proj. Dec.
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS 1/	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	323.0	326.2	325.7	2.45	2.23	2.47	2.48	791.6	728.8	807.8	806.9
United States	35.4	32.8	36.9	6.10	4.56	6.05	6.05	215.9	149.6	223.3	223.3
Total Foreign	287.6	293.4	288.8	2.00	1.97	2.02	2.02	575.7	579.2	584.5	583.6
Maj. Foreign Exporters	23.5	21.0	22.1	2.41	2.39	2.38	2.37	56.6	50.2	52.8	52.5
Argentina	4.4	3.0	3.4	2.99	2.30	2.90	2.87	13.1	7.0	10.3	9.6
Australia	4.6	4.4	4.3	1.55	1.52	1.52	1.54	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.6
Canada	8.0	7.1	8.3	3.21	2.76	2.83	2.83	25.5	19.7	23.2	23.5
South Africa	4.6	4.6	4.6	1.73	2.68	1.89	1.89	7.9	12.4	8.8	8.8
Thailand	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.50	2.50	2.57	2.57	2.9	4.5	4.1	4.1
Major Importers	107.7	106.6	103.6	2.66	2.56	2.74	2.75	286.7	273.4	284.2	284.5
Eastern Europe	17.8	18.2	18.2	3.58	3.32	3.79	3.80	63.8	60.5	69.1	69.3
EC-12	19.0	19.2	18.6	4.34	4.61	4.35	4.37	82.4	88.8	81.0	81.4
Other W. Europe	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.50	3.52	3.97	3.97	10.8	11.3	12.3	12.3
Mexico	7.8	7.6	7.7	1.87	1.81	1.89	1.89	14.5	13.8	14.8	14.6
USSR	59.5	57.8	55.5	1.91	1.69	1.90	1.90	113.7	97.5	105.5	105.5
Other Major Import. 2/	0.5	0.5	0.4	3.14	3.40	3.08	3.36	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	156.5	165.9	163.1	1.49	1.54	1.51	1.51	232.4	255.6	247.6	246.6
Brazil	13.6	14.0	14.0	1.87	1.91	1.88	1.88	25.4	26.7	26.3	26.3
China	28.7	27.8	28.7	3.33	3.39	3.26	3.26	95.8	94.3	93.7	93.7
India	36.3	39.5	39.5	0.65	0.80	0.79	0.79	23.5	31.6	31.4	31.4
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.79	1.82	1.82	1.82	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2
Nigeria	9.4	10.1	9.9	0.72	0.84	0.83	0.83	6.8	8.5	8.2	8.2
Philippines	3.7	3.8	3.6	1.18	1.21	1.25	1.25	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Turkey	4.3	4.4	4.4	2.17	2.29	2.08	2.08	9.3	10.0	9.1	9.1
Others	57.8	63.5	60.2	1.08	1.18	1.13	1.13	62.5	74.9	69.2	68.3
BARLEY											
World	79.6	76.9	75.1	2.27	2.17	2.25	2.25	180.7	166.6	168.9	168.7
United States	4.1	3.1	3.4	2.83	2.06	2.61	2.61	11.5	6.4	8.8	8.8
Total Foreign	75.6	73.8	71.7	2.24	2.17	2.23	2.23	169.2	160.3	160.1	159.9
Australia	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.48	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4
Canada	5.0	4.2	4.7	2.79	2.46	2.57	2.48	14.0	10.2	12.1	11.7
China	3.4	3.3	3.4	1.78	1.92	2.05	2.05	6.0	6.3	6.9	6.9
Eastern Europe	4.3	4.3	4.4	3.79	3.76	3.80	3.85	16.3	16.3	16.6	16.8
EC-12	12.2	12.2	11.8	3.84	4.14	3.91	3.92	46.8	50.5	46.2	46.3
Other W. Europe	1.6	1.7	1.5	3.13	3.27	3.74	3.74	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.7
Turkey	3.2	3.3	3.3	1.88	2.12	1.82	1.82	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0
USSR	30.7	29.7	28.0	1.91	1.50	1.75	1.75	58.4	44.5	49.0	49.0
Others	12.8	12.8	12.4	1.02	1.29	1.15	1.15	13.0	16.5	14.3	14.2

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA



TABLE 4 (Continued)  
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90	Proj.
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Nov.	Dec.	1987/88	1988/89	Nov.	Dec.
CORN	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	125.0	125.1	128.3	3.58	3.19	3.64	3.65	447.3	398.9	467.7	467.7
United States	24.0	23.5	26.3	7.50	5.31	7.32	7.32	179.6	125.0	192.8	192.8
Total Foreign	101.1	101.6	101.9	2.65	2.70	2.69	2.70	267.6	273.9	274.9	274.9
Maj. Foreign Exporters	8.0	7.1	7.1	2.35	2.92	2.60	2.58	18.8	20.7	19.0	18.3
Argentina	2.6	1.7	2.0	3.46	2.82	3.35	3.33	9.0	4.8	7.2	6.5
South Africa	3.7	3.8	3.8	1.93	3.10	2.13	2.13	7.1	11.7	8.0	8.0
Thailand	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.56	2.63	2.71	2.71	2.7	4.2	3.8	3.8
Major Importers	21.9	22.2	22.0	3.79	3.79	4.00	4.03	83.1	84.1	88.4	88.5
Eastern Europe	7.3	7.3	7.3	4.13	3.67	4.66	4.66	30.2	27.0	34.1	34.1
EC-12	3.7	4.1	3.8	6.99	7.06	6.70	6.78	25.9	28.6	25.6	25.9
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.00	8.55	8.77	8.77	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Mexico	6.0	6.0	6.0	1.65	1.68	1.69	1.68	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.1
USSR	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.24	3.62	3.56	3.56	14.8	16.0	16.0	16.0
Other Maj. Import. 2/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.17	4.19	4.18	4.17	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	71.1	72.3	72.8	2.33	2.34	2.30	2.31	165.7	169.1	167.5	168.1
Brazil	13.2	13.5	13.5	1.88	1.93	1.89	1.89	24.7	26.0	25.5	25.5
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.02	5.47	5.71	6.31	7.0	5.4	5.8	6.4
China	20.2	19.6	20.3	3.92	3.95	3.74	3.74	79.2	77.4	76.0	76.0
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.97	5.21	5.33	5.33	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4
India	5.5	5.9	6.0	1.00	1.36	1.33	1.33	5.5	8.0	8.0	8.0
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.79	1.82	1.82	1.82	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2
Philippines	3.7	3.8	3.6	1.18	1.21	1.25	1.25	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Zimbabwe	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.80	1.56	1.63	1.63	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0
Others	22.8	23.7	23.5	1.49	1.54	1.54	1.54	33.8	36.4	36.2	36.2
SORGHUM											
World	41.9	44.2	43.6	1.34	1.24	1.30	1.31	56.2	55.0	57.8	57.0
United States	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.38	4.00	3.75	3.75	18.8	14.7	16.0	16.0
Total Foreign	37.6	40.5	39.4	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.04	37.4	40.3	41.8	41.0
Argentina	1.0	0.7	0.7	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.0	1.4	2.1	2.1
Australia	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.19	1.65	2.15	2.24	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.5
China	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.91	2.92	2.93	2.93	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5
India	15.6	16.0	16.2	0.61	0.66	0.71	0.71	9.5	10.5	11.5	11.5
Mexico	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.91	2.49	2.94	2.94	4.0	3.1	3.9	3.9
Nigeria	4.3	4.4	4.4	0.67	0.80	0.80	0.80	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
South Africa	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.52	1.58	1.65	1.65	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Sudan	3.0	5.3	4.1	0.43	0.83	0.69	0.61	1.3	4.4	3.4	2.5
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.03	1.39	1.49	1.49	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Others	9.1	9.8	9.6	0.98	1.03	1.01	1.01	8.9	10.1	9.7	9.7

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA



TABLE 4 (Continued)  
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	1987/88	Prel.	Proj.	1987/88	Prel.	1989/90	Proj.	1987/88	Prel.	1989/90	Proj.
		1988/89	1989/90		1988/89	Nov.	Dec.		1988/89	Nov.	Dec.
OATS	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	23.6	22.2	22.0	1.84	1.69	1.87	1.86	43.3	37.6	41.1	41.0
United States	2.8	2.3	2.8	1.94	1.40	1.95	1.95	5.4	3.2	5.4	5.4
Total Foreign	20.8	20.0	19.3	1.82	1.73	1.85	1.85	37.9	34.4	35.7	35.6
USSR	11.8	10.9	10.0	1.57	1.40	1.60	1.60	18.5	15.3	16.0	16.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.5	3.5	3.7	1.96	1.91	1.92	1.89	6.8	6.7	7.2	7.0
Argentina	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.30	1.10	1.39	1.39	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6
Australia	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.32	1.49	1.21	1.21	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.4
Canada	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.37	2.18	2.15	2.08	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.5
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.63	3.14	3.56	3.56	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	5.5	5.5	5.6	2.27	2.26	2.27	2.27	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.6
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.10	1.19	1.20	1.20	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.79	2.62	2.74	2.74	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9
East Germany	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.28	3.30	3.94	3.94	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
Poland	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.84	2.62	2.70	2.70	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3
EC-12	1.8	1.8	1.7	3.02	3.12	2.77	2.78	5.3	5.5	4.7	4.8
France	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.91	3.86	3.90	3.90	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
West Germany	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.30	4.23	3.75	3.75	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0
Finland	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.21	2.21	3.14	3.14	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.87	2.98	3.68	3.68	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Others	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
RYE											
World	15.6	15.9	16.4	2.12	2.07	2.30	2.29	33.0	33.0	37.5	37.7
United States	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.82	1.55	1.77	1.77	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total Foreign	15.3	15.7	16.2	2.13	2.08	2.31	2.30	32.5	32.6	37.1	37.3
USSR	9.7	10.1	10.3	1.86	1.83	2.04	2.04	18.1	18.5	21.0	21.0
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.58	1.04	1.76	1.72	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.8
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	3.7	3.9	3.9	2.72	2.58	2.82	2.82	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.0
East Germany	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.49	2.93	3.13	3.13	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.0
Poland	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.57	2.51	2.80	2.80	6.8	7.2	8.1	8.1
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.49	3.42	3.42	3.42	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
EC-12	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.93	3.05	3.30	3.30	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.77	4.58	5.04	5.04	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
West Germany	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.89	4.19	4.68	4.68	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9
Others	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.77	2.02	2.26	2.26	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below plus millet and mixed grain.

2/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA







TABLE 6  
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.		Proj.	Prel.		1989/90	Proj.	Prel.		1989/90	Proj.
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Nov.	Dec.	1987/88	1988/89	Nov.	Dec.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
SOYBEANS											
World	54.14	55.68	57.58	1.91	1.71	1.87	1.87	103.33	95.13	107.91	107.67
United States	23.06	23.26	23.91	2.27	1.81	2.20	2.20	52.33	42.12	52.70	52.70
Total Foreign	31.08	32.42	33.67	1.64	1.64	1.63	1.63	51.00	53.01	55.20	54.97
Maj. Foreign Exporters	14.78	16.17	16.50	1.88	1.83	1.88	1.88	27.72	29.60	31.00	31.00
Argentina	4.26	4.00	5.00	2.28	1.65	2.10	2.10	9.70	6.60	10.50	10.50
Brazil	10.52	12.17	11.50	1.71	1.89	1.78	1.78	18.02	23.00	20.50	20.50
Other Foreign	16.30	16.25	17.17	1.43	1.44	1.39	1.40	23.28	23.41	24.20	23.97
Canada	0.46	0.53	0.54	2.75	2.16	2.15	2.26	1.27	1.15	1.16	1.22
China	8.41	8.02	8.30	1.48	1.45	1.36	1.36	12.43	11.65	11.30	11.30
Eastern Europe	0.53	0.56	0.54	1.31	1.20	1.44	1.44	0.69	0.67	0.78	0.78
EC-12	0.56	0.52	0.61	3.16	3.21	3.06	2.85	1.78	1.66	1.84	1.74
India	1.68	1.80	2.00	0.58	0.83	0.80	0.80	0.98	1.50	1.60	1.60
Indonesia	0.95	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.05	0.95	1.20	1.25	1.05
Paraguay	0.62	0.70	0.76	1.79	2.01	1.84	1.84	1.10	1.40	1.40	1.40
USSR	0.78	0.76	0.78	0.91	1.16	1.03	1.03	0.71	0.88	0.80	0.80
Others	2.31	2.19	2.64	1.46	1.51	1.54	1.54	3.37	3.30	4.07	4.07
COTTONSEED											
World	31.52	33.80	33.10	0.99	0.95	0.94	0.94	31.24	32.21	31.16	31.23
United States	4.06	4.83	3.86	1.29	1.14	1.11	1.11	5.23	5.50	4.28	4.27
Total Foreign	27.46	28.96	29.24	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.92	26.00	26.71	26.88	26.96
China	4.84	5.53	5.36	1.49	1.28	1.34	1.31	7.22	7.07	7.20	7.03
India	6.47	7.40	7.70	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	3.20	3.60	3.81	3.81
Pakistan	2.57	2.50	2.70	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.15	2.95	2.90	3.09	3.09
USSR	3.53	3.45	3.33	1.27	1.45	1.37	1.43	4.49	5.02	4.58	4.77
Others	10.05	10.08	10.15	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	8.15	8.12	8.20	8.26
PEANUTS											
World	18.11	19.10	19.40	1.12	1.22	1.16	1.16	20.32	23.33	22.50	22.48
United States	0.63	0.66	0.66	2.62	2.74	2.83	2.83	1.64	1.81	1.88	1.88
Total Foreign	17.49	18.44	18.73	1.07	1.17	1.10	1.10	18.68	21.52	20.63	20.61
Argentina	0.19	0.15	0.16	2.34	1.79	2.39	2.39	0.45	0.27	0.37	0.37
China	3.02	2.91	2.90	2.04	1.95	1.90	1.90	6.17	5.69	5.50	5.50
India	6.74	7.80	8.10	0.79	1.15	0.99	0.99	5.30	9.00	8.00	8.00
Senegal	0.85	0.90	0.86	1.10	0.76	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.69	0.82	0.82
South Africa	0.15	0.19	0.19	1.33	1.24	1.24	1.24	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.23
Sudan	0.58	0.58	0.55	0.76	0.78	0.73	0.73	0.44	0.45	0.40	0.40
Others	5.96	5.91	5.98	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88	5.19	5.19	5.31	5.29

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA



TABLE 6 (Continued)  
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.		Proj.	Prel.		1989/90	Proj.	Prel.		1989/90	Proj.
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Nov.	Dec.	1987/88	1988/89	Nov.	Dec.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
SUNFLOWERSEED											
World	15.29	15.22	16.28	1.37	1.34	1.33	1.33	20.87	20.40	21.69	21.72
United States	0.72	0.78	0.71	1.65	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.18	0.81	0.76	0.76
Total Foreign	14.57	14.44	15.57	1.35	1.36	1.34	1.35	19.69	19.59	20.92	20.95
Argentina	2.06	2.20	2.90	1.36	1.32	1.38	1.38	2.80	2.90	4.00	4.00
China	0.89	0.94	0.93	1.40	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.24	1.34	1.35	1.35
EC-12	2.30	2.09	2.05	1.81	1.89	1.57	1.58	4.16	3.97	3.21	3.25
East Europe	1.38	1.31	1.33	1.74	1.62	1.84	1.84	2.40	2.12	2.45	2.45
USSR	4.16	4.28	4.30	1.46	1.44	1.51	1.51	6.08	6.16	6.50	6.50
Others	3.79	3.62	4.05	0.80	0.86	0.84	0.84	3.02	3.10	3.42	3.41
RAPESEED											
World	16.69	17.89	17.15	1.39	1.26	1.25	1.25	23.22	22.51	21.49	21.45
Total Foreign	16.69	17.89	17.15	1.39	1.26	1.25	1.25	23.22	22.51	21.49	21.45
Canada	2.67	3.67	2.91	1.44	1.17	1.08	1.05	3.85	4.31	3.16	3.06
China	5.27	4.93	4.94	1.25	1.02	1.13	1.13	6.61	5.04	5.60	5.60
EC-12	1.86	1.84	1.63	3.20	2.81	3.10	3.08	5.95	5.18	4.95	5.02
East Europe	0.92	0.88	0.99	2.35	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.17	2.19	2.47	2.47
India	4.51	4.90	4.80	0.72	0.86	0.73	0.73	3.24	4.20	3.50	3.50
Others	1.46	1.66	1.89	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.95	1.40	1.58	1.81	1.80
FLAXSEED											
World	4.02	3.86	4.13	0.56	0.44	0.49	0.47	2.26	1.70	2.02	1.96
United States	0.19	0.09	0.09	1.01	0.45	0.88	0.88	0.19	0.04	0.08	0.08
Total Foreign	3.83	3.77	4.04	0.54	0.44	0.48	0.47	2.08	1.66	1.94	1.88
Argentina	0.69	0.55	0.60	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.55	0.45	0.49	0.49
Canada	0.59	0.50	0.64	1.23	0.74	0.92	0.83	0.73	0.37	0.59	0.53
India	1.15	1.35	1.35	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.40
USSR	1.07	1.04	1.10	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.23
Others	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.59	0.65	0.67	0.67	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.24
MAJOR OILSEEDS TOTAL	139.76	145.55	147.64	1.44	1.34	1.40	1.40	201.24	195.27	206.76	206.50
United States	28.65	29.62	29.23	2.11	1.70	2.04	2.04	60.58	50.28	59.70	59.69
Total Foreign	111.11	115.92	118.41	1.27	1.25	1.24	1.24	140.66	145.00	147.06	146.81
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.32	4.52	4.70	4.70
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.69	2.91	3.11	3.11
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	208.25	202.70	214.58	214.32
PALM OIL *	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.39	9.33	10.02	10.02

\* Not included in total oilseeds

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TABLE 7

## Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90	Proj.	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Nov.	Dec.	1987/88	1988/89	Nov.	Dec.
	---Million Hectares---			---Kilograms Per Hectare---				---Million 480-Pound Bales---			
World	31.1	34.0	33.0	567	540	531	531	81.0	84.3	80.6	80.6
United States	4.1	4.8	3.9	791	694	681	682	14.8	15.4	12.1	12.1
Total Foreign	27.0	29.1	29.2	533	514	512	511	66.2	68.8	68.5	68.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	12.9	13.4	13.3	763	754	749	745	45.1	46.5	45.7	45.4
Australia	0.2	0.2	0.3	1149	1538	1306	1306	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	814	885	968	890	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
China	4.8	5.5	5.4	876	751	792	772	19.5	19.1	19.5	19.0
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	845	718	774	671	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3
Mexico	0.2	0.3	0.2	956	1178	917	917	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.8
Pakistan	2.6	2.5	2.7	573	578	573	573	6.8	6.6	7.1	7.1
Sudan	0.3	0.3	0.3	427	454	450	450	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Turkey	0.6	0.7	0.7	916	919	887	887	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.8
USSR	3.5	3.4	3.3	700	806	759	792	11.3	12.7	11.5	12.0
Major Importers 2/	0.3	0.4	0.4	834	848	847	847	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	13.9	15.3	15.5	313	294	300	303	19.9	20.6	21.4	21.6
Argentina	0.5	0.5	0.6	547	361	385	389	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.0
Brazil	2.2	2.4	2.4	355	311	327	320	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5
India	6.5	7.4	7.7	247	243	246	254	7.4	8.3	8.7	9.0
Syria	0.1	0.2	0.2	751	672	844	844	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Others	4.6	4.8	4.7	346	344	347	347	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.5

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

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TABLE 8

The table below presents a 8-year record of the difference between the December projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between December projections and the final estimates have averaged 5.2 million tons (1.0 percent) and ranged from -10.2 to 6.1 million tons. The December projection has been below the final 5 times and above the final 3 times.

## RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1988/89 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million Metric Tons---			Number of Years 2/	
<b>WHEAT</b>						
World	1.0	5.2	-10.2	6.1	5	3
U.S.	0.5	0.4	-1.2	0.1	6	2
Foreign	1.2	5.2	-10.3	6.3	5	3
<b>COARSE GRAINS 3/</b>						
World	0.9	7.1	-19.8	5.3	4	4
U.S.	1.6	3.1	-7.5	2.1	7	1
Foreign	1.1	5.9	-15.4	7.6	3	5
<b>RICE (Milled)</b>						
World	2.3	7.1	-16.2	1.1	6	2
U.S.	2.5	0.1	-0.2	0.2	4	2
Foreign	2.4	7.2	-16.2	1.2	6	2
<b>SOYBEANS</b>						
World	2.4	2.1	-4.4	3.8	4	4
U.S.	3.1	1.6	-2.7	2.1	2	6
Foreign	3.9	1.5	-2.1	1.7	4	4
			---Million 480-lb. Bales---			
<b>COTTON</b>						
World	2.3	1.8	-6.3	2.2	3	4
U.S.	1.9	0.2	-0.5	0.4	3	4
Foreign	2.6	1.7	-6.7	1.8	3	4
<b>UNITED STATES</b>			-----Million Bushels-----			
<b>CORN</b>	1.7	108	-250	94	7	1
<b>SORGHUM</b>	2.6	21	-53	14	5	3
<b>BARLEY</b>	2.1	10	-12	24	5	3
<b>OATS</b>	1.6	7	-18	16	5	2

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1987/88 is defined as the November estimate following the marketing year and for 1988/89 last month's estimate.

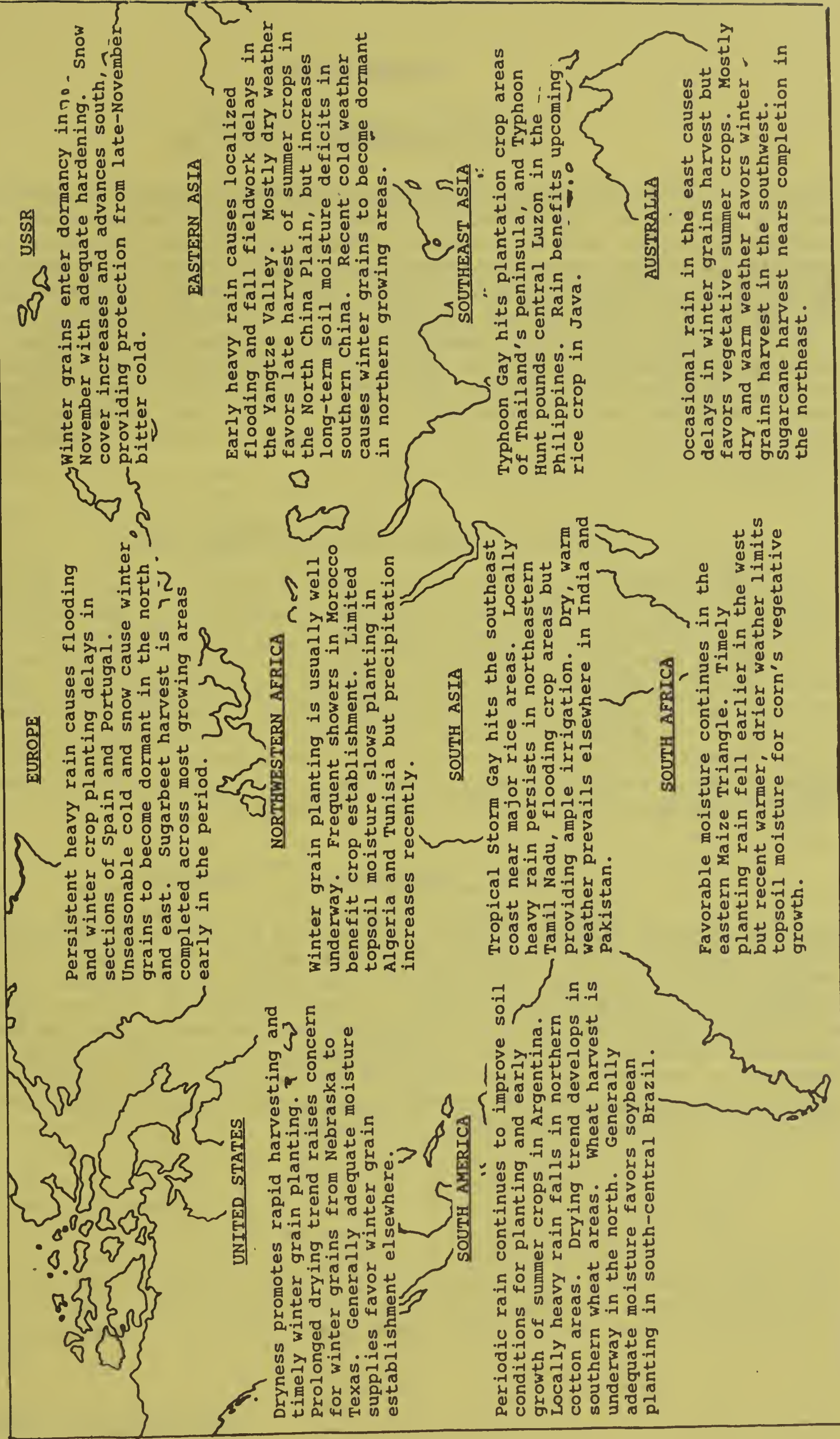
2/ May not total eight if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.



# WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

Date December 12, 1989  
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY



(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin.  
Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 447-7917.



## WEATHER BRIEFS

### MOST OF NORTHWESTERN AFRICA DRY

Rainfall accumulations have been well below normal in most of Algeria and Tunisia thus far in the winter rainy season. Western Algeria reported rainfall less than half of normal from September through November, with somewhat greater accumulations reported in coastal portions of northeastern Algeria and northern Tunisia. In sharp contrast, most of Morocco reported near to slightly above normal rainfall through November. During the first week of December, widespread seasonable rain was reported throughout northwestern Africa. This rain improved topsoil moisture in Algeria and Tunisia, while maintaining favorable soil moisture conditions in Morocco. Subsoil moisture remains unfavorably short in most crop areas of Algeria and Tunisia, indicating timely rainfall will likely be needed to produce normal winter grain crops in these countries.

### MINIMAL CYCLONE DAMAGE IN SOUTHERN INDIA

Cyclone Gay, which came ashore near Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, on November 8, appears to have had minimal impact on cotton and rice in this southern state of India. The storm contained exceptionally strong winds but relatively little rain, apparently allowing crops to bend with the wind without being beaten to the ground by heavy rain. Several days earlier, this storm, then known as Typhoon Gay, crossed peninsular southern Thailand from the Gulf of Thailand to the Andaman Sea. Due to the storm's unexpected development, severe damage was done to the area's maritime interests. Fatalities and property damage were also reported on shore, but there were no reports of damage to any major agricultural areas in Thailand.

### RAINFALL EASED DRYNESS IN ARGENTINA

Moderate to locally heavy rainfall during late November and early December helped recharge dry soils in most Argentine crop areas. The rain was most welcome in the states of Santa Fe, Cordoba, and northern Buenos Aires. Previous light rains provided adequate topsoil moisture for seed germination and early crop growth, but little moisture was in reserve for the increasing moisture requirements of later growth stages. This timely rainfall also appeared to substantially increase soil moisture for summer crops in southern Buenos Aires. Cotton in the states of Chaco and Formosa probably suffered little if any damage from locally heavy rains.



## FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

### COTE D'IVOIRE: FORESTRY SITUATION

The forestry sector in the Cote d'Ivoire has undergone a gradual realignment over the past several years. Formerly a significant producer and exporter of tropical hardwood logs, the Ivorian industry now depends more on value-added products. In 1965, the Ivorian forest covered 9 million hectares, or 28 percent of total land area. By the beginning of 1989, forest land had dwindled to only 3.5 million hectares, barely 11 percent of the country's total land area.

The Government's current plan calls for the reforestation of 10,000 hectares each year. In 1988, seedlings were planted on only 5,100 hectares. Approximately 5,250 hectares are expected to be reforested by the end of 1989, 48 percent short of the plan's objective. Long-term yield problems are anticipated due to overcutting, extensive rather than intensive farming, and heavy demand for cropland, fuelwood, and charcoal. The traditional Ivorian system of "slash-and-burn" farming, coupled with fallowing to restore soil fertility, has been rendered impractical by land scarcity and population growth. In an effort to slow the rate of timber exploitation and maximize economic returns, the Government has reduced log export quotas, broadened restrictions on the felling of various species, banned logging in certain areas of the country, and reduced the number of concession owners.

The steady decline in tropical hardwood log production--from 3.2 million cubic meters (CUM) in 1985 to an estimated 2.5 million CUM in 1989--reflects low yields from an overexploited forest, Government-implemented controls designed to preserve limited timber resources, and a shortage of mill capacity to process the increased domestic supply of roundwood. Government policy remains geared toward adding value to export products--mainly lumber and veneer--through emphasis on log processing. However, numerous obstacles still face the processing sector. These include high production costs (especially energy costs), a shortage of spare parts, highly paid expatriate employees, outmoded equipment and machinery, limited financial support from the banking industry, nonreimbursement of the value-added tax on exported lumber, and intense competition from other world producers.

Currently, the Cote d'Ivoire has 70 sawmills, eight peeling veneer units, and six sliced veneer units. Production of tropical hardwood lumber is expected to reach a record 810,000 CUM in 1989, up 3 percent from last year. Due to stiff competition on the world hardwood lumber market by Southeast Asian producers, the Government intends to limit expansion in the sawmilling industry in favor of the veneer industry. Veneer production for 1989 is forecast to increase 9 percent to 195,000 CUM. Future gains for this product will be assured by Government financial incentives for up-line processing, an export bonus program, and a special guarantee fund that will assist processors in obtaining commercial loans for plant renovations and the acquisition of spare parts.



TABLE 9

COTE D'IVOIRE: PRODUCTION OF FOREST PRODUCTS  
(1,000 Cubic Meters)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u> <u>1/</u>
Tropical Hardwood Logs	3,227	2,973	2,588	2,543	2,525
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	712	745	759	784	810
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	149	155	164	179	195
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	44	42	45	53	60
Total	4,132	3,915	3,556	3,559	3,590

1/ Preliminary

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## SOUTH AFRICA: FORESTRY SITUATION

South Africa's forests occupy 1.3 million hectares, or approximately 1 percent of the country's total land area. Appropriate technology coupled with nearly ideal climatic conditions have fostered a highly developed, plantation-type industry. The resource base is drawn mainly from managed forests primarily comprised of pines, eucalyptus, and tan wattle. Commercial logging is concentrated along the eastern ridge of the country. The Northern Transvaal has the largest forested area, followed by Natal and the Cape Province. During 1988, 23,270 hectares were afforested. This is 6 percent greater than the 21,892 hectares planted to timber in 1987, but well below demand projections that indicate a minimum planting requirement of 40,000 hectares per year.

The annual timber cut has increased steadily, from 12.5 million CUM in 1984 to a projected 1989 volume of 18 million CUM. Log production has been on the rise since 1986 and is expected to reach a record 4.7 million CUM during 1989. Lumber production has fluctuated over the past several years in line with economic conditions and diminishing resources. Shortages exist for eucalyptus and may develop for pine. The private sector has taken the initiative in rebuilding the resource base--90 percent of last year's plantings, mainly hardwoods, occurred on private plantations. Hardwood plantings are increasing in line with current and projected demand patterns, but given the industry's present rate of growth, a general timber shortage is expected by the year 2010.

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TABLE 10

### SOUTH AFRICA: TIMBER CUT AND OUTPUT OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS (1,000 Cubic Meters)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 <u>1/</u>
Roundwood	14,305	15,113	16,972	17,669	18,000
Softwood Logs	3,651	3,400	3,572	3,942	4,150
Temperate Hardwood Logs	530	589	550	526	550
Softwood Lumber	1,629	1,413	1,485	1,614	1,600
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	229	244	232	242	240

1/ Preliminary

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## LATIN AMERICA: FORESTRY SITUATION

BRAZIL: Productivity within the Brazilian forestry sector is expected to be off sharply from last year due to excessive rainfall, raw material shortages, high freight costs, a poor domestic economic climate, and the continuing controversy surrounding deforestation of the Amazon region. Most of the decline is anticipated in the hardwood sector. The 1989 harvest of tropical hardwood logs is currently forecast at 34 million cubic meters (CUM), 500,000 CUM below last year's volume. Heavy rains impeded harvesting and caused transportation problems. Tropical hardwood lumber producers are expected to feel the pinch this year due to raw material shortages and mill closings. In contrast, strong demand by the luxury furniture and commercial construction sectors is expected to keep mills that process tropical hardwood veneer and plywood operating near full capacity and boost 1989 production to record levels.

Production of softwood logs and products is projected downwards in 1989, mostly because of the declining resource base of Parana pine (araucaria), the leading native softwood species. For the past 20 years, softwood plantations in southern Brazil have been reforested with the faster growing Pinus species. Current projections indicate that there will be enough mature stands of Pinus within a few years to compensate for the dwindling supply of Parana pine.

CHILE: Chile's forestry sector has excellent growth potential. It has a comparative advantage over many other producing countries by virtue of its climate, soils, industry structure, and government subsidies. One of the most significant factors contributing to this comparative advantage is the rapid growth of Chilean Radiata pine. Trees mature in 24 years with trimmings and prunings available after 15 years. Northern Hemisphere pines require 40 to 60 years to mature. Total forest area should continue to expand at a fairly rapid pace. New plantings in 1988 totaled 72,508 hectares, 85 percent of which were Radiata pine and 12 percent Eucalyptus. By the end of 1988, the total area of standing timber was in excess of 8.9 million hectares.

The 1989 harvest is forecast at a record 16 million CUM, up 11 percent from last year and nearly double the 1982 volume of 8,363 CUM. Softwood log and lumber production is expected to increase 3 and 5 percent, respectively, because of the increased availability of Radiata pine. Upgrading softwood lumber quality is an ongoing industry objective--the primary goal being knot-free lumber. Experimentation has proven that timely prunings can raise defect-free quality yields to over 70 percent, compared to the current level of 50 percent. Moderate production gains are currently forecast for Chile's panel-product sector. However, the recently introduced medium density fiberboard is expected to rise from 2,000 CUM in 1988 to 22,000 CUM in 1989 due to the opening of a new processing facility last December.



MEXICO: The forest industry in Mexico has been adversely affected by a poor economic climate. This has been reflected in production levels that have remained fairly stagnant over the past 12 years. Projections for 1989 indicate that production of softwood and temperate hardwood logs and lumber will rise due to a modest recovery in the construction sector. Secondary items, such as panel products, are expected to decline because of low demand from the furniture industry and tight domestic supplies of suitable logs.

VENEZUELA: Upheavals in the Venezuelan economy over the past few years have stymied growth in the forest products industry. Smaller output is expected from all major sectors during 1989.

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TABLE 11

LATIN AMERICA: FORESTRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Cubic Meters)

<u>BRAZIL:</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	17,000	16,500	16,000	16,200	15,000	
Tropical Hardwood Logs	33,300	34,500	34,000	34,500	34,000	
Poles, Piles, Posts, Pitprops	4,200	5,000	5,500	6,000	5,500	
Softwood Lumber	2,180	2,100	1,900	2,100	1,900	
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	7,800	8,000	8,200	8,300	8,000	
Railroad Ties/Sleepers	100	110	110	120	125	
Softwood Veneer	80	82	85	80	75	
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	210	220	230	250	320	
Softwood Plywood	480	450	400	280	250	
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	1,100	1,050	1,200	1,270	1,550	
Hardboard	620	620	610	610	620	
Particleboard	900	900	900	900	920	
 <u>CHILE:</u>	 <u>1985</u>	 <u>1986</u>	 <u>1987</u>	 <u>1988</u>	 <u>1989</u>	 <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	5,496	4,904	6,097	7,300	7,500	
Softwood Lumber	1,871	1,747	2,310	2,380	2,500	
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	22	25	29	33	35	
Temperate Hardwood Veneer	11	13	5	5	5	
Hardboard	43	44	45	48	49	
Medium Density Fiberboard	0	0	0	2	22	
Particleboard	136	146	172	175	185	
 <u>MEXICO:</u>	 <u>1985</u>	 <u>1986</u>	 <u>1987</u>	 <u>1988</u>	 <u>1989</u>	 <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	8,480	7,614	8,306	7,859	7,910	
Temperate Hardwood Logs	524	358	387	459	550	
Tropical Hardwood Logs	705	813	948	832	800	
Poles/Piles/Posts/Pitprops	237	173	150	164	150	
Softwood Lumber	2,480	2,368	2,550	2,505	2,600	
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	75	70	77	80	90	
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	128	110	92	110	100	
Railroad Ties/Sleepers	140	206	349	225	210	
Softwood Plywood/Veneer	218	218	229	183	174	
Hardwood Plywood/Veneer	52	55	57	46	47	
Hardboard	51	54	63	25	23	
Medium Density Fiberboard	25	25	28	26	25	
Particleboard	395	403	423	436	435	
 <u>VENEZUELA:</u>	 <u>1985</u>	 <u>1986</u>	 <u>1987</u>	 <u>1988</u>	 <u>1989</u>	 <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	223	301	330	260	200	
Tropical Hardwood Logs	284	163	250	716	630	
Softwood Lumber	81	112	125	156	120	
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	103	59	75	325	290	
Softwood Plywood	19	20	33	33	30	
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	24	28	19	20	18	

1/ Preliminary

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EUROPE: FORESTRY SITUATION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

General improvement in the economic climate throughout Europe has generated a strong demand for forest products. Production of wood and wood products is expected to rise significantly in Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, France, and West Germany. However, the forestry sectors in Denmark, Hungary, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom are only expected to maintain, or moderately exceed, the volumes attained during 1988. In most producing countries, this growth can be attributed to an upturn in the furniture, housing, and commercial construction industries, as well as higher prices generated by strong demand from domestic and export markets.

A current issue impacting EC producers is the on-going implementation of a Community-wide program on forestry. Significant aspects of the new program--set to run from 1989 through 1992--include aid for afforestation efforts and structural developments, assistance to growers for the conversion of agricultural land to forestry, and greater enforcement of controls with respect to recreational use and environmental protection.

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TABLE 12

EUROPE: FORESTRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Cubic Meters)

<u>AUSTRIA:</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u> <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	7,463	8,221	9,120
Temperate Hardwood Logs	395	424	465
Softwood Lumber	6,671	7,088	7,692
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	303	312	338
Railroad Ties/Sleepers	24	18	23
Veneer	18	20	21
Plywood	18	18	18
Fiberboard	89	97	99
Particleboard	1,308	1,429	1,430
 <u>BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG:</u>	 <u>1987</u>	 <u>1988</u>	 <u>1989</u> <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	1,400	1,500	1,600
Temperate Hardwood Logs	670	700	735
Softwood Lumber	810	880	900
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	440	453	460
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	44	33	30
Railroad Ties/Sleepers	16	16	16
Veneer	40	42	42
Plywood	60	62	64
Particleboard	2,025	2,000	2,050

1/ Preliminary



TABLE 12 (Continued)

EUROPE: FORESTRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Cubic Meters)

<u>DENMARK:</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	1,172	1,200	1,200	—
Temperate Hardwood Logs	423	450	450	
Softwood Lumber	244	233	250	
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	50	62	60	
Railroad Ties/Sleepers	10	5	5	
Veneer	10	7	8	
Plywood	4	6	5	
Particleboard	328	385	400	
 <u>FRANCE:</u>	 <u>1987</u>	 <u>1988</u>	 <u>1989</u>	 <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	11,608	12,726	13,400	—
Temperate Hardwood Logs	8,793	9,677	10,030	
Poles/Pitprops	231	165	130	
Softwood Lumber	5,956	6,448	7,000	
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	2,930	3,174	3,360	
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	517	533	540	
Railroad Ties/Sleepers	167	195	157	
Veneer	42	43	45	
Plywood	451	497	482	
Fiberboard	283	266	300	
Particleboard	1,673	1,838	1,910	
 <u>FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY:</u>	 <u>1987</u>	 <u>1988</u>	 <u>1989</u>	 <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	13,005	14,108	15,960	—
Temperate Hardwood Logs	3,181	2,979	3,190	
Softwood Lumber	9,680	10,459	11,800	
Hardwood Lumber	1,571	1,576	1,630	
Railroad Ties/Sleepers	158	142	145	
Veneer	400	420	430	
Plywood	350	370	390	
Hardboard	203	210	220	
Medium Density Fiberboard	0	50	400	
Insulation Board	40	40	40	
Particleboard	5,987	6,635	7,000	
 <u>HUNGARY:</u>	 <u>1987</u>	 <u>1988</u>	 <u>1989</u>	 <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	169	170	172	—
Temperate Hardwood Logs	1,834	1,850	1,850	
Poles/Piles/Posts/Pitprops	89	95	95	
Soft Sawnwood	413	420	420	
Hard Sawnwood	793	795	797	
Railroad Ties/Sleepers	13	12	12	
Plywood	14	16	21	
Hardboard	84	85	81	
Particleboard	268	235	320	

1/ Preliminary

DECEMBER 1989

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 12 (Continued)

EUROPE: FORESTRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Cubic Meters)

<u>ITALY:</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u> <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	800	882	840
Temperate Hardwood Logs	2,050	2,263	2,250
Poles/Piles/Posts/Pitprops	155	197	200
Softwood Lumber	880	900	830
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	1,100	1,100	1,100
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	50	70	70
Railroad Ties/Sleepers	50	52	50
Plywood	390	410	400
Hardboard	130	116	111
Medium Density Fiberboard	110	400	430
Particleboard	1,700	3,090	3,000
<u>NETHERLANDS:</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u> <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	230	230	230
Temperate Hardwood Logs	280	265	265
Softwood Lumber	164	140	140
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	178	210	182
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	45	70	70
Veneer	15	16	16
Plywood	14	14	14
Particleboard	40	40	40
<u>SPAIN:</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u> <u>1/</u>
Softwood Logs	5,400	5,500	5,500
Temperate Hardwood Logs	4,000	3,100	3,100
Softwood Lumber	1,923	2,080	2,100
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	612	665	670
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	193	240	250
Softwood Plywood	10	10	10
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	215	215	215
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	155	140	145
Hardboard	140	140	200
Medium Density Fiberboard	140	140	280
Particleboard	1,400	1,400	1,300
<u>UNITED KINGDOM:</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u> <u>1/</u>
Lumber	1,574	1,653	1,725
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	261	264	275
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	19	22	18
Veneer	9	11	9
Plywood	15	15	15
Hardboard	10	11	0
Medium Density Fiberboard	70	126	160
Insulation Board	31	27	27
Particleboard	1,098	1,486	1,475

1/ Preliminary

DECEMBER 1989

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA



Latin American total grain production for 1989/90 is estimated at 101.8 million metric tons, up 4.8 million or 5 percent from last year. A higher 1989 wheat estimate for Argentina is a major factor in the expected increase. Grain production in Latin America, as a whole, has been trending upward during the 1980's.

Simple 10-year linear projections using USDA data indicate that Latin American grain output could reach 110 million tons by the year 2000. However, projections from United Nations data point to a population increase for the region of 24 percent, or 110 million people, during the 1990's. A comparison of mean grain output and population for a 1977-79 base period to a similar 1987-1989 period shows a 3-percent reduction in per capita grain production. A further 11 percent drop in Latin America's per capita grain production may be expected by the year 2000 unless factors, such as population growth rates or Argentine grain production policy, change.

In Mexico, 1989/90 grain production is estimated at 19.1 million tons, up 1.7 million or 10 percent from last year. Output has been relatively stagnant since 1980 at about 19.0 million tons annually. Between 1990 and 2000, the Mexican population is projected to grow by 24 million persons, a 28-percent increase. Per capita grain output dropped an estimated 3 percent since the late 1970's base period and may drop another 13 percent by 2000 should current trends continue.

In the Caribbean, 1989 grain production is estimated at 1.7 million tons, virtually unchanged from last year and roughly equal to production at the beginning of the 1980's. Grain commands a relatively small fraction of the total diet in these countries due in part to the tropical climate. Per capita grain production, however, is down 8 percent since the late 1970's and is projected to fall an additional 16 percent by the year 2000.

In Central America, 1989 grain output is estimated at 3.9 million tons, up 0.2 million or 5 percent from last year. Per capita grain production has declined 9 percent since the late 1970's and is projected to drop another 13 percent by the turn of the century.

Latin American grain production is most heavily influenced by output in Brazil and Argentina. Argentina, a major grain exporter with a large reserve of high quality arable land, has shown an ability to adjust planted area in response to prices of competing crops. The 1980's decline in Argentine grain production, as area shifted to more profitable oilseeds, has been more than offset by grain yield increases in Brazil. In Brazil, grain output, both absolute and per capita, has risen steadily during the 1980's due to increases in wheat and rice yields and corn area. Brazilian annual per capita grain production trends indicate a rise from 295 kilograms in 1987-89 to 305 kilograms by 1995 and 309 by 2000. In the Andean countries, 1989 grain production is estimated at 12.3 million tons, down 0.4 million or 3 percent from last year. Andean per capita 1987-1989 grain production has risen 9 percent since 1977-79, and projections indicate an additional 6-percent increase by 2000.

1/ Regions are defined in the accompanying grain production table. Total grain includes wheat, coarse grains, and rough rice.

TABLE 13

# LATIN AMERICAN TOTAL GRAIN PRODUCTION 1/ (1000 Metric Tons)

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<i>North America</i>										
Mexico	17,730	20,525	14,900	17,445	19,156	19,852	19,906	18,780	17,375	19,070
<i>Caribbean</i>										
Cuba	573	557	616	613	650	620	670	561	646	626
Dominican Republic	470	479	473	593	636	552	579	516	564	591
Haiti	570	406	428	441	462	318	387	412	377	397
Jamaica & Dep	10	8	7	10	8	10	20	20	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	31	32	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Total	1,654	1,482	1,559	1,692	1,791	1,535	1,691	1,544	1,630	1,657
<i>Central America</i>										
Costa Rica	282	314	249	379	332	441	330	245	246	304
El Salvador	719	675	565	602	715	688	624	642	797	793
Guatemala	1,072	1,140	1,272	1,232	1,277	1,270	1,255	1,374	1,482	1,473
Honduras	497	605	480	516	637	492	474	492	542	583
Nicaragua	355	407	366	441	412	583	548	487	429	475
Panama	225	252	238	269	246	283	289	256	211	265
Total	3,150	3,393	3,170	3,439	3,619	3,757	3,520	3,496	3,707	3,893
<i>South America</i>										
Argentina	29,109	27,028	33,052	30,650	32,853	26,291	22,309	22,278	15,391	20,730
Brazil	34,252	34,740	29,553	32,631	33,371	35,827	43,463	43,271	43,479	41,484
Guyana	262	257	281	255	317	270	362	355	267	225
Paraguay	677	683	610	622	710	596	845	1,013	953	1,126
Surinam	258	266	280	280	290	298	300	279	300	119
Uruguay	1,227	1,204	993	1,145	1,096	946	896	1,106	1,168	1,104
Bolivia	587	729	663	468	824	884	755	870	677	753
Chile	1,867	1,501	1,499	1,903	2,270	2,568	2,815	2,804	3,121	3,045
Colombia	3,324	3,342	3,655	3,364	3,173	3,307	3,400	3,563	3,834	4,096
Ecuador	628	739	653	571	793	735	870	716	704	815
Peru	1,133	1,571	1,597	1,400	1,926	1,650	1,660	2,186	2,151	2,082
Venezuela	1,586	1,482	1,488	1,263	1,491	2,187	2,275	2,290	2,235	1,554
Total Andean	9,125	9,364	9,555	8,969	10,477	11,331	11,775	12,429	12,722	12,345
Total South America	74,910	73,542	74,324	74,552	79,114	75,559	79,950	80,731	74,280	77,133
<b>TOTAL LATIN AMERICA</b>	<b>97,444</b>	<b>98,942</b>	<b>93,953</b>	<b>97,128</b>	<b>103,680</b>	<b>100,703</b>	<b>105,067</b>	<b>104,551</b>	<b>96,992</b>	<b>101,753</b>

1/ Total Grains defined as the sum of wheat, coarse grains, and rough rice.



## POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION FORECAST HIGHER IN 1990

Revised forecasts for 14 selected countries, accounting for two-thirds of world production, indicate 1990 poultry meat production will approximate 32.5 million tons, essentially unchanged from the August forecast (see World Agricultural Production, August 1989). Forecasts for Brazil and Mexico have been increased from those of August while the USSR forecast has been reduced. Estimates of broiler and turkey meat production, at 24.3 and 3.5 million tons respectively, are unchanged from the August forecast at the global level. Output of eggs is forecast at 395 billion eggs, representing growth of 1 percent over 1989. Egg production of 398 billion was forecast in August.

Broiler production in the United States in 1990 is forecast at 8.4 million tons, unchanged from the August forecast. Somewhat faster growth is now forecast for Canada. Mexico's 1990 broiler output is forecast at 700,000 tons, 100,000 tons above the August forecast. This parallels a similar change in estimated 1989 output. Continued import protection for broilers and freer imports of feedgrains are the reasons for the improved production outlook. Brazil's 1989 and 1990 broiler production forecasts have both been increased as relative prices for feedgrains have declined and consumers continue to switch from beef and pork to lower priced chicken.

Forecasts of 1990 broiler output in France and the Netherlands have been increased slightly due to improvements in both domestic and export demand. In the Soviet Union, reported output during the first 3 quarters of 1989 indicates that growth in the poultry sector has slowed further. As a result, forecasts for both 1989 and 1990 have been cut. Both the quality and quantity of poultry feeds are reported to be problems. Output of total poultry meat in the USSR during 1990 is now forecast at 3.29 million tons, down from 3.36 million tons forecast in August.

In Egypt, broiler output continues to suffer from feed availability problems as government-subsidized feed is no longer readily available. As a result, Egypt's 1989 broiler production is expected to decline--rather than increase as had been forecast in August. Iraq's production forecasts have been revised downward, reflecting problems in the supply of hatching eggs and a less favorable broiler price outlook due to the reimposition of price controls on poultry meat. Thailand's 1990 broiler production is forecast at 560,000 tons, down from 590,000 tons forecast in August. Most of the decline represent less favorable export prospects.

World turkey production in 1990 is forecast at 3.47 million tons, essentially unchanged from the August forecast, but up 4 percent from 1989. In the United States, poorer prospects for profitable turkey production caused a small decrease in the forecast since August, but improved prospects in France offset much of the decline in the United States. The 1990 forecast calls for a 5-percent year-to-year increase in U.S. production.

Global output of eggs is forecast at 395 billion, down from the August forecast, but still above the 1989 forecast of 390 billion. In contrast to other high-income countries, the United States is expected to increase production in 1990 as producers respond to improved prices. However, the turnaround in production is now expected to be slower than forecast in August.

Unlike the situation for broilers, Mexican egg production is forecast to decline again in 1990, although less than previously forecast because consumers are showing a tendency to shift away from eggs. Forecast 1990 egg production in the USSR has been lowered by 1.5 billion, reflecting feed and management problems. Egg production in Iraq is forecast at 1.7 billion in 1990, compared to 2.1 billion forecast in August, while forecast 1989 production has been revised from 2.0 billion to 1.5 billion. These sharp declines are said to result from reimposition of price controls and an unusually hot summer that resulted in lower productivity.

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TABLE 14

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/  
(In 1,000 metric tons)

<u>SELECTED PROUCERS</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u> <u>2/</u>	Forecast 1990 <u>Aug.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Canada	646	656	660	674	681
Mexico	515	592	735	695	790
United States	9,105	9,428	10,032	10,722	10,713
Brazil	1,865	1,997	2,130	2,178	2,303
France	1,393	1,434	1,470	1,460	1,490
Netherlands	471	485	505	510	510
USSR	3,126	3,184	3,216	3,360	3,290
Egypt	150	135	110	140	100
Iraq	211	235	225	280	235
Saudi Arabia	236	248	249	250	250
Hong Kong	40	35	34	35	34
Japan	1,465	1,471	1,475	1,455	1,475
Thailand	464	511	545	590	580
Singapore	62	63	59	60	62
SUBTOTAL	19,749	20,474	21,445	22,409	22,513
Others <u>3/</u>	9,495	9,752	9,760	10,007	10,007
WORLD	29,244	30,226	31,205	32,416	32,520

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Poultry Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.

2/ Preliminary

3/ Countries with no revisions since the August release.

TABLE 15

BROILER PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/  
(In 1,000 Metric Tons)

<u>SELECTED PRODUCERS</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u> <u>2/</u>	Forecast 1990	
				<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Canada	531	537	540	550	555
Mexico	395	490	640	600	700
United States	7,073	7,339	7,834	8,414	8,414
Brazil	1,800	1,947	2,075	2,125	2,250
France	830	844	870	875	880
Netherlands	390	396	409	405	415
USSR	1,720	1,760	1,785	2,000	1,835
Egypt	100	75	55	75	50
Iraq	200	223	214	266	223
Saudi Arabia	236	248	249	250	250
Hong Kong	29	24	24	24	23
Japan	1,340	1,346	1,350	1,330	1,350
Thailand	464	498	530	590	560
Singapore	52	52	47	51	51
 SUBTOTAL	 15,160	 15,779	 16,622	 17,555	 17,556
 Others <u>3/</u>	 6,469	 6,643	 6,541	 6,696	 6,696
 WORLD	 21,629	 22,422	 23,163	 24,251	 24,252

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Poultry Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.

2/ Preliminary

3/ Countries with no revisions since the August release.



TABLE 16

TURKEY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/  
(In 1,000 metric tons)

<u>SELECTED PRODUCERS</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u> <u>2/</u>	Forecast 1990	
				<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Canada	115	119	120	124	126
Mexico	25	14	10	10	8
United States	1,736	1,800	1,912	2,018	2,009
Brazil	55	50	55	53	53
France	308	332	350	355	360
Netherlands	26	27	29	30	29
USSR	110	115	120	130	130
SUBTOTAL	2,375	2,457	2,596	2,720	2,715
Others <u>3/</u>	673	717	740	758	758
WORLD	3,048	3,174	3,336	3,478	3,473

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Poultry Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.

2/ Preliminary

3/ Countries with no revisions since the August release.

TABLE 17

EGG PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/  
(In million Eggs)

<u>SELECTED PRODUCERS</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u> <u>2/</u>	Forecast 1990	
				<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Canada	5,706	5,721	5,500	5,340	5,340
Mexico	16,685	15,040	14,402	14,100	14,170
United States	69,628	69,253	67,050	69,240	68,400
Brazil	15,400	14,850	13,660	14,750	14,750
France	14,540	15,300	15,000	15,100	15,000
Netherlands	10,930	10,761	10,670	10,800	10,250
USSR	81,917	85,150	85,000	88,000	86,500
Egypt	2,100	1,800	1,500	1,600	1,600
Iraq	1,482	1,600	1,500	2,100	1,700
Saudi Arabia	2,071	2,765	2,775	2,775	2,778
Hong Kong	44	40	39	40	39
Japan	39,567	40,137	40,000	40,000	40,350
SUBTOTAL	260,070	262,417	257,096	263,845	260,877
Others <u>3/</u>	132,847	135,906	133,198	134,559	134,559
WORLD	392,917	398,323	390,294	398,404	395,436

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Poultry Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.

2/ Preliminary

3/ Countries with no revisions since the August release.



## WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION SITUATION

World green coffee production for 1989/90 is estimated at 93.8 million 60-kilogram bags, up 2 percent from the 91.6-million-bag harvest last year but down 2 percent from the first forecast made in June (see Circular Series WAP 6-89). All regions showed increases over last year except Asia, where production was down 13 percent or 1.6 million bags, and Oceania, down 12 percent or 139,000 bags. South America, up 8 percent (3.1 million bags), is estimated to have the largest increase over the 1988/89 crop. The 1989/90 estimate is 9 percent less than the record 1987/88 harvest of 102.8 million bags.

South American production of 44.2 million bags is down slightly from the June forecast of 44.4 million. This region accounts for 47 percent of the 1989/90 world estimate. Brazil, the world's largest producer, harvested a crop of 26.0 million bags in 1989/90, unchanged from the June forecast but 4 percent more than last year's 25.0-million-bag output. Recent dehusking yields were within the normal range of 19 to 21 kilograms of dehusked coffee beans from 40 kilograms of dried coffee cherries. Although Brazil has a potential for a crop in excess of 40 million bags and 1989/90 was the on-year in the biennial coffee cycle, weather conditions were not favorable for the development of the crop. A drought in the states of Parana and Sao Paulo lasted until January 1989, contributing to the shortfall. The crop was harvested from a total coffee tree population estimated at slightly more than 4 billion.

In Colombia, the world's second largest producer, coffee production in 1989/90 is estimated at 13.0 million bags, unchanged from the earlier forecast but 21 percent above last year's crop. The 1989/90 output is expected to rise because weather has been more favorable and the biennial cycle will favor increased yields for the current season. However, due to the suspension of quotas in the International Coffee Agreement (ICA) and the subsequent halving of international coffee prices, income from coffee is expected to decline. This will have a dampening effect on plans to renovate coffee plantings. The subsidy for labor and fungicide to control coffee rust has been discontinued. In exchange, the National Coffee Fund increased the coffee procurement price. It remains to be seen if growers will use the additional income to fight rust. Colombia has a coffee tree population approaching 2.5 billion.

In Indonesia, third largest producer in the world, 1989/90 coffee production is estimated at 6.4 million bags, down 100,000 from the June forecast and the same level as last year. About 90 percent of Indonesia's coffee is produced by smallholders with less than 2 hectares of land. The precipitous drop in farmgate coffee prices is expected to divert farmers' attention to other crops, and in past episodes of low prices, some farmers simply did not harvest coffee. This year, however, prodding by Government officials and traders may keep farmers tending their coffee. There have been no changes in production policy as a result of the expiration of quotas in the ICA. Indonesia feels strongly that it had not been allotted an equitable share under the ICA quota. The policy stance of the government appears to be that of increasing world market share over the next several years even at the prevailing low prices. Indonesia is estimated to have a coffee tree population of 1.35 billion.

Mexico's coffee production in 1989/90 is estimated at 5.0 million bags, unchanged from the earlier forecast but down 4 percent (200,000 bags) from 1988/89. Weather has been favorable thus far in the main producing states, and production in most states is expected to be stable or increase. In Veracruz, however, the crop is expected to drop as much as 30 percent. Also, many small coffee growers will probably reduce variable inputs such as disease control measures. While many small growers in low-yielding areas are expected to abandon coffee or shift gradually to other crops or cattle, this will be partially offset by recent plantings coming into production. Large coffee growers are also expected to improve cultural practices to increase quality and yields to compensate for lower international prices. Mexico, the fourth largest producer, has a total coffee tree population of about 785 million.

In Cote d'Ivoire, 1989/90 coffee production is estimated at 4.0 million bags, down 10 percent (450,000 bags) from the June forecast but up 10 percent from the revised 1988/89 estimate of 3.62 million bags. High temperatures and dry conditions between March and May and farm management problems following a difficult 1988/89 marketing season are blamed for the reduced crop prospects. The government cut the producer price of coffee in half as of October 2, 1989. The total coffee tree population in Cote d'Ivoire is about 1.8 billion trees. An aging tree population will continue to limit future production.

Guatemala's 1989/90 coffee production is estimated at 3.0 million bags, down 6 percent (200,000 bags) from the June estimate but 3 percent more than last year. Coffee growers in Guatemala range from large, integrated producer-exporter operations to the small subsistence farm. Each is confronted with different production costs and economic conditions. Nevertheless, it is generally agreed that many producers are losing money at the current world price. The Asociacion Nacional Del Cafe and private exporters are reportedly paying producers US\$40 to \$42 per cwt for parchment coffee, while production costs are in the area of \$54 per cwt. Under these conditions, many small, less efficient producers will use less fertilizer, fungicide, and other chemical inputs. However, the effects of diminished crop care will not appear until the 1990/91 crop. Guatemala's coffee tree population is estimated at about 670 million trees.

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TABLE 18

GREEN COFFEE: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
 1986/87-1988/89, ESTIMATES; 1989/90 FORECAST 1/  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF 60 - KG BAGS) 2/

Region and Country	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>				
Costa Rica	2,566	2,375	2,758	2,450
Cuba	380	425	450	400
Dominican Republic	855	900	840	840
El Salvador	2,275	2,538	1,492	2,375
Guatemala	2,843	3,020	2,913	3,000
Haiti	475	540	550	550
Honduras	1,535	1,553	1,635	1,740
Jamaica & Dep	28	41	15	25
Mexico	5,297	4,717	5,200	5,000
Nicaragua	725	650	650	650
Panama	195	220	200	220
Trinidad and Tobago	25	15	15	15
United States 3/	284	210	212	210
TOTAL	17,483	17,204	16,930	17,475
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>				
Bolivia	125	155	160	180
Brazil	13,900	38,000	25,000	26,000
Colombia	11,000	13,000	10,700	13,000
Ecuador	2,268	1,663	2,150	2,000
Guyana	7	4	5	5
Paraguay	330	300	325	325
Peru	1,200	1,020	1,400	1,400
Venezuela	1,169	1,331	1,330	1,260
TOTAL	29,999	55,473	41,070	44,170
<b>AFRICA</b>				
Angola	250	250	200	200
Benin	20	30	40	35
Burundi	495	625	600	650
Cameroon	2,191	1,251	2,253	1,415
Central African Rep.	230	235	250	250
Congo	15	15	25	25
Cote d'Ivoire	4,405	3,103	3,620	4,000
Equatorial Guinea	18	18	15	15
Ethiopia	2,700	3,100	2,900	3,000
Gabon	12	30	35	30
Ghana	18	14	15	15
Guinea	90	95	100	125

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TABLE 18

GREEN COFFEE: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
1986/87-1988/89, ESTIMATES; 1989/90 FORECAST 1/  
(IN THOUSANDS OF 60 - KG BAGS) 2/

Region and Country	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
<b>AFRICA</b>				
Kenya	1,822	2,127	1,745	1,740
Liberia	72	65	70	70
Madagascar	1,000	1,125	1,000	1,150
Malawi	59	83	72	95
Nigeria	80	95	90	95
Rwanda	643	717	583	600
Sierra Leone	95	140	125	110
Tanzania	701	800	816	950
Togo	260	290	300	300
Uganda	2,700	2,600	3,000	3,200
Zaire	1,875	2,000	1,650	1,700
Zambia	13	11	10	15
Zimbabwe	200	250	175	225
TOTAL	19,964	19,069	19,689	20,010
<b>ASIA</b>				
India	3,350	2,050	3,590	2,250
Indonesia	5,900	5,965	6,400	6,400
Malaysia	80	78	75	75
Philippines	1,125	1,045	1,350	1,150
Sri Lanka	25	70	75	75
Thailand	427	592	1,025	900
Vietnam	110	130	150	175
Yemen	55	60	65	65
TOTAL	11,072	9,990	12,730	11,090
<b>OCEANIA</b>				
New Caledonia	6	6	6	5
Papua New Guinea	756	1,100	1,188	1,050
TOTAL	762	1,106	1,194	1,055
WORLD TOTAL	79,280	102,842	91,613	93,800

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about October in some countries and April or July in others. 2/ One bag = 132.276 pounds. 3/ Includes Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross - border movements.

DECEMBER 1989

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, IAS/FPED/USDA



## WORLD SUNFLOWERSEED PRODUCTION

The popularity of sunflowerseed as a cash crop is reflected in a steady climb in area and production. Area harvested worldwide has nearly doubled since 1974/75, climbing from just under 9.0 million hectares to over 15.0 million in 1988/89. As a result, world sunflowerseed production increased from 10.7 million tons to 20.4 million. During this period, U.S. sunflowerseed output reached a peak in 1979/80 of 3.3 million tons, 20 percent of world production, but then declined to 0.8 million by 1988/89.

Another record world harvest of sunflowerseed is estimated for 1989/90 as both area harvested and output will reach new highs. With average yield expected to repeat the 1987/88 record level of 1.26 tons per hectare and harvested area forecast to reach 16.3 million hectares, production is pegged at 21.5 million tons, 1.2 million above last year.

### USSR

The Soviet Union is the world's largest sunflowerseed producer, with output over 60 percent greater than Argentina, the next largest producer. This year's sunflower crop benefited from better-than-average growing conditions and is forecast at 6.5 million tons, the largest output since 1974/75.

The majority of sunflowers are grown in the Donets-Dnepr and Southern Regions of the Ukraine, in Moldavia, and in the Central Black Soils, North Caucasus, and Lower Volga Valley Regions of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. A small amount (about 5 percent of the harvested area) is grown in the New Lands.

Production levels have steadily increased over the past 5 years due to intensive research in new varieties and hybrids, large scale experimentation with intensive technology programs, and a more concentrated effort to provide this crop with adequate inputs. It is estimated that nearly two-thirds of sunflower area is planted with new high-yielding varieties which have improved average yields to over 1.45 metric tons per hectare in recent years. The Soviets estimate that some 50 percent of total area is under some kind of intensive technology program and report that such areas have produced yields 16 percent above average.

Area planted to new varieties vary from region to region. While nearly all sunflowers grown in Moldavia are the hybrid variety, only an estimated 27 percent of plantings are hybrids in the Ukraine and just 2 percent in the North Caucasus. During 1988/89, new early maturing varieties were expected to be sown on 30 percent of the sunflower area throughout the Soviet Union, 50 percent of which was slated for the Soviet Far East region.

Future production increases are likely given the Soviet's success with technical research and implementation. Given their potential for average yields of 1.6-1.7 metric tons per hectare, the Soviet Union could produce 6.9-7.3 million tons in the near future.

## Argentina

In 1989/90, it is estimated that Argentine sunflowerseed production will total 4.0 million tons, up from 2.9 million last year. Argentine total oilseeds production during 1989/90 is estimated at 15.7 million tons of which sunflowerseed production is expected to constitute 34 percent, second only to soybean production, which comprises 50 percent.

Sunflowers are grown throughout the Pampean region, with production concentrated in southwestern Buenos Aires province. Area planted to sunflower has climbed in recent years as farmers have had continued success with highly productive and drought tolerant hybrids.

Drought conditions destroyed hundreds of thousands of hectares of soybeans and summer grains in 1988. Yet, sunflowerseed yields were reduced only slightly by the dry weather, resulting in production that surpassed 1987 levels. Dry weather during September and October of this year has led to a reduction in area planted to corn, making either sunflowers or soybeans the likely alternative. Several economic factors, including strong demand for sunflowerseed oil, may also influence 1989/90 planting considerations.

## European Community

In the EC-12, sunflowerseed production for 1989/90 is pegged at 3.2 million tons, down nearly 0.7 million from last year. Overall, the reduction reflects lower yields caused by dry conditions in several of the major growing regions.

Hardest hit was France, where production dropped nearly 0.5 million tons to 1.8 million during the 1989/90 season. Both a decline in area and drought conditions in the southwestern part of the country lowered this season's output.

Spain also was affected by adverse weather conditions. Lack of water in the central parts of Castilla-Leon and unseasonable heavy rains and hailstorms in Cuenca reduced yields significantly from last year, trimming the crop by about 10 percent, despite larger harvested area. The current 1989/90 estimate for Spain is 1.0 million tons.

## Eastern Europe

The East European countries produce about 12 percent of the world's sunflowerseeds. The sunflowerseed crop for 1989/90 is pegged at 2.4 million tons, up 15 percent from the 1988/89 crop. The area harvested in Eastern Europe increased about 2.0 percent over last year, while average yields increased 14 percent.

Production in Romania, Eastern Europe's largest sunflowerseed producer, is pegged at 780,000 tons for 1989/90, a 35-percent gain over last year. Most of this increase is attributed to improved yields, which rebounded to more normal levels following 2 years of drought. Hungary is the next largest sunflowerseed producer with output pegged at 735,000 tons during 1989/90, a 4-percent increase over last year.



Sunflowerseed production in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria is pegged at 465,000 tons and 400,000 tons, respectively. While Yugoslavia increased production by 13 percent over last year, Bulgaria's production repeated the level of the previous 2 years. Czechoslovakia, which only produces about 3 percent of Eastern Europe's sunflowerseed crop, is expected to have a 7-percent larger crop in 1989/90, weighing in at 66,000 tons.

### China

Sunflowerseed production in China is forecast at 1.4 million tons for 1989/90, up slightly from last year, but down nearly 0.4 million from the peak output of 1.73 million recorded in 1985/86. An increase in the state procurement price for sunflowerseed in 1988 encouraged farmers to sow more area to sunflowers. In addition, relatively good weather helped yields during both 1988 and 1989.

Sunflower production in China is concentrated in the northern and western provinces of Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Xinjiang, Shanxi, Liaoning, and Hebei. These provinces have areas of alkaline soils not well suited to other crops but acceptable for sunflowerseed cultivation. In 1978, sunflowerseed was a relatively minor oilseed crop in China, with output estimated at 280,000 tons from 320,000 hectares. Over the next few years both area and production increased rapidly, reaching a peak of 1.73 million tons from 1.47 million hectares in 1985.

However, by 1987 disease problems and competition from other crops caused area to decline 40 percent and production to slip 28 percent. In Heilongjiang, once China's largest sunflowerseed producing province, production fell from 400,000 tons in 1981 to 65,000 tons in 1987, mainly because of chronic disease problems.

Any dramatic increase in sunflowerseed production in China is unlikely under present economic conditions. In addition to China's continued emphasis on grain production through policy and price incentives, other alternative crops have relative price differentials that make sunflowerseed less profitable.

### Turkey

Turkey's sunflowerseed crop is estimated at 1.2 million tons for 1989/90, up 9 percent from the previous year. Production has increased steadily in recent years. Current production is nearly three times that recorded during 1974/75 and accounts for slightly over half of the total oilseed output in Turkey. While sunflower crop area is nearly double that of 1974/75, the increased use of hybrid seeds has helped bolster yields to 1.5 metric tons per hectares this season.

## United States

The National Agricultural Statistics Service pegs sunflowerseed production for 1989/90 at 763,000 tons, 6 percent lower than in 1988/89. While area is down 8 percent from last year, to 714,000 hectares, slightly improved yields bolstered final production. Higher yields in Texas, South Dakota, and North Dakota more than offset reductions in both Kansas and Minnesota. Most growers experienced good-to-fair growing conditions early in the season; however, persistent dryness through the summer and early fall deteriorated yield potentials. Sunflowerseed yields in Kansas also were hurt by an early September frost.

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# Table 19. SUNFLOWERSEED PRODUCTION

(Million Metric Tons)

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90*
Argentina	0.73	1.09	0.90	1.60	1.43	1.65	1.26	1.98	2.40	2.20	3.40	4.10	2.50	2.80	2.90	4.00
Australia	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.16	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.17	0.29	0.22	0.15	0.22	0.16	0.15
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.04	0.06	0.07
Brazil	0.01	--	--	--	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.02	0.03
Bulgaria	0.37	0.43	0.36	0.42	0.37	0.42	0.38	0.46	0.51	0.45	0.46	0.37	0.49	0.40	0.40	0.40
Burma	--	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.24	0.25
Canada	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.12	0.22	0.17	0.17	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07
Chile	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03
China	0.07	0.07	0.15	0.20	0.28	0.34	0.91	1.33	1.29	1.34	1.70	1.73	1.54	1.24	1.34	1.35
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07
Egypt	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Ethiopia	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
France	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.16	0.23	0.40	0.65	0.83	0.96	1.48	1.90	2.51	2.33	1.84
West Germany	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.02	0.06	0.05
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	--	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.08	0.04
Hungary	0.12	0.15	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.42	0.46	0.63	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.67	0.86	0.79	0.71	0.74
India	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.16	0.23	0.30	0.44	0.28	0.44	0.60	0.55	0.60
Iran	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Iraq	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Israel	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Italy	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.26	0.45	0.35	0.29
Kenya	--	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Mexico	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Morocco	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.12
Mozambique	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Portugal	--	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.04
Romania	0.68	0.73	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.89	0.82	0.81	0.85	0.70	0.85	0.71	1.00	0.65	0.58	0.78
South Africa	0.21	0.26	0.47	0.44	0.31	0.33	0.52	0.25	0.20	0.18	0.24	0.27	0.40	0.54	0.40	0.40
Spain	0.29	0.42	0.31	0.39	0.47	0.50	0.50	0.41	0.75	0.75	1.10	0.99	0.92	1.01	1.12	1.00
Syria	--	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Tanzania	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Turkey	0.42	0.49	0.51	0.46	0.49	0.59	0.75	0.58	0.60	0.69	0.71	0.70	0.94	0.90	1.10	1.20
USSR	6.78	4.99	5.28	5.90	5.33	5.41	4.62	4.68	5.34	5.06	4.53	5.26	5.26	6.08	6.16	6.50
United States	0.27	0.54	0.46	1.33	1.73	3.31	1.70	2.04	2.42	1.45	1.70	1.43	1.21	1.18	0.81	0.76
Uruguay	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.10
Yugoslavia	0.30	0.27	0.32	0.48	0.54	0.53	0.30	0.33	0.20	0.14	0.15	0.23	0.45	0.49	0.41	0.47
Zambia	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04
Zimbabwe	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05
TOTAL	10.71	9.95	10.21	12.93	12.75	15.32	13.24	14.82	16.68	15.51	17.98	19.55	19.24	20.87	20.40	21.72



# Table 20. SUNFLOWERSEED HARVESTED AREA

(Million Hectares)

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90F
Argentina	1.01	1.26	1.23	2.00	1.56	1.86	1.28	1.67	1.90	1.99	2.35	3.05	1.80	2.06	2.20	2.90
Australia	0.21	0.14	0.14	0.22	0.26	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.23	0.35	0.28	0.18	0.20	0.17	0.18
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.02	0.03
Brazil	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.02
Bulgaria	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.27
Burma	--	--	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.28
Canada	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.09	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06
Chile	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	--	--	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
China	0.06	0.06	0.20	0.25	0.32	0.37	0.87	1.04	0.81	0.73	1.01	1.47	1.11	0.89	0.94	0.93
Czechoslovakia	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Egypt	--	--	0.01	0.01	--	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ethiopia	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
France	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.16	0.28	0.42	0.48	0.59	0.85	0.97	0.91	0.80
West Germany	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.01
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.02
Hungary	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.23	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.37
India	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.12	0.28	0.46	0.70	0.84	0.75	0.99	1.40	1.20	1.40
Iran	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Iraq	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Israel	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Italy	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.20	0.16	0.12
Kenya	--	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Mexico	0.01	0.01	--	--	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Morocco	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.12
Mozambique	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Portugal	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05
Romania	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.44	0.46
South Africa	0.24	0.29	0.39	0.45	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.38	0.46	0.46	0.46
Spain	0.44	0.79	0.51	0.55	0.58	0.64	0.67	0.75	0.87	0.95	1.01	1.22	1.07	0.99	0.92	1.05
Syria	--	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Tanzania	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Turkey	0.43	0.42	0.45	0.37	0.42	0.45	0.58	0.50	0.53	0.55	0.57	0.64	0.69	0.78	0.70	0.80
Uganda	--	--	0.01	0.01	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
USSR	4.69	4.05	4.53	4.57	4.56	4.33	4.35	4.24	4.25	4.27	3.91	4.05	3.85	4.16	4.28	4.30
United States	0.26	0.48	0.43	0.96	1.13	2.19	1.49	1.54	1.91	1.24	1.49	1.15	0.79	0.72	0.78	0.71
Uruguay	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.13
Yugoslavia	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.25	0.26	0.18	0.20	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.25	0.21	0.20
Zambia	--	--	--	--	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05
Zimbabwe	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10
TOTAL	8.93	9.18	9.53	11.19	10.99	12.47	11.96	12.72	13.39	13.27	14.35	15.81	14.12	15.29	15.22	16.28

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Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS, USDA



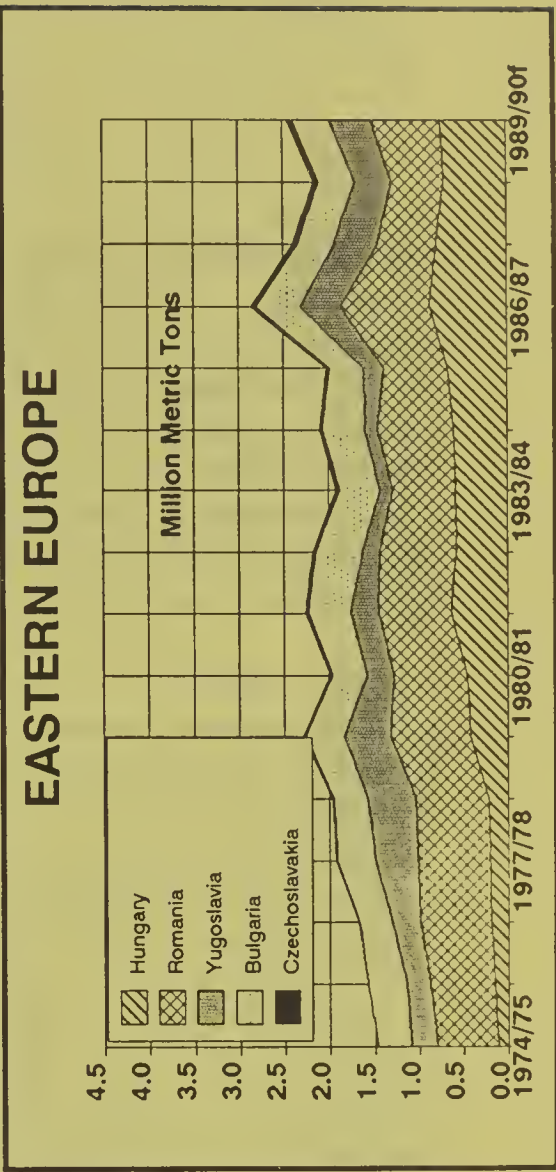
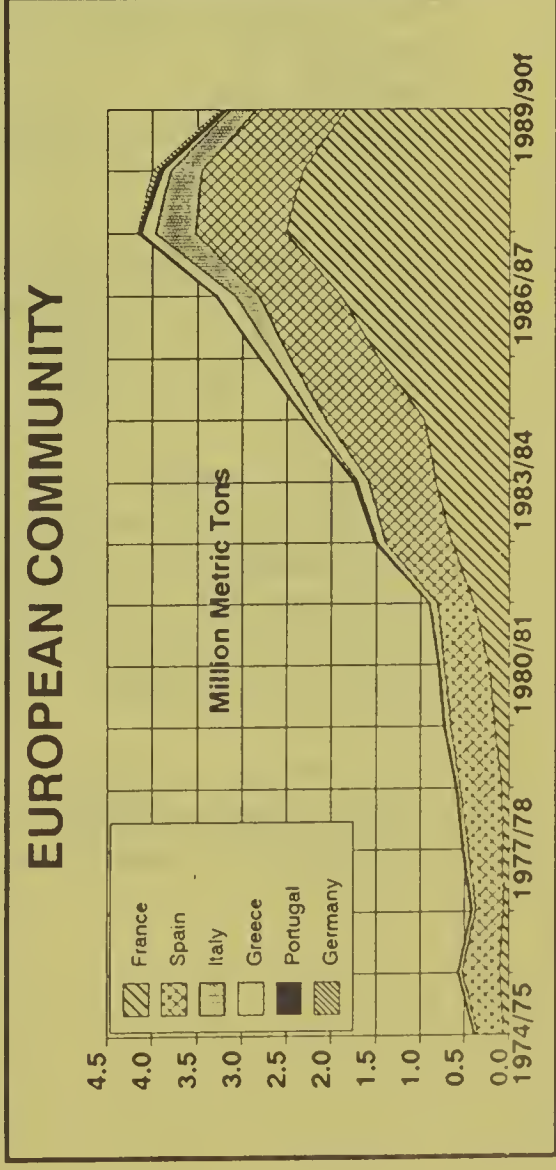
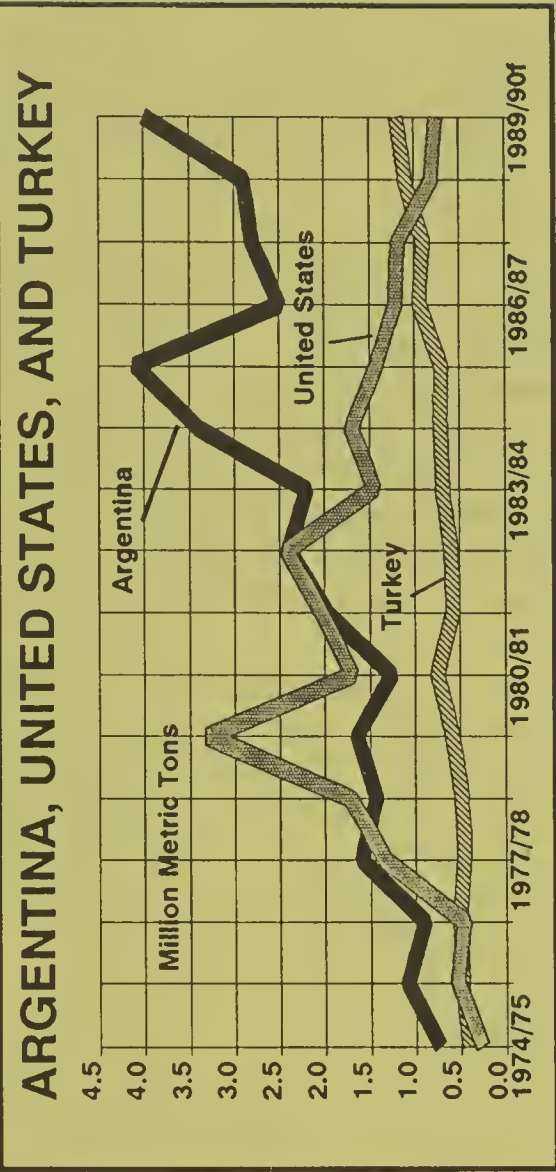
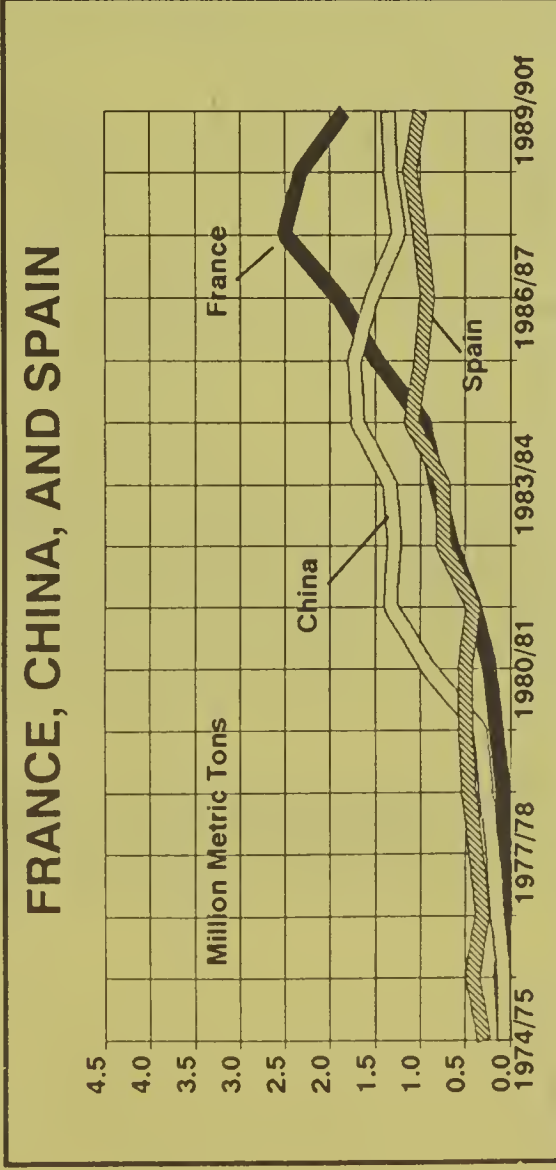
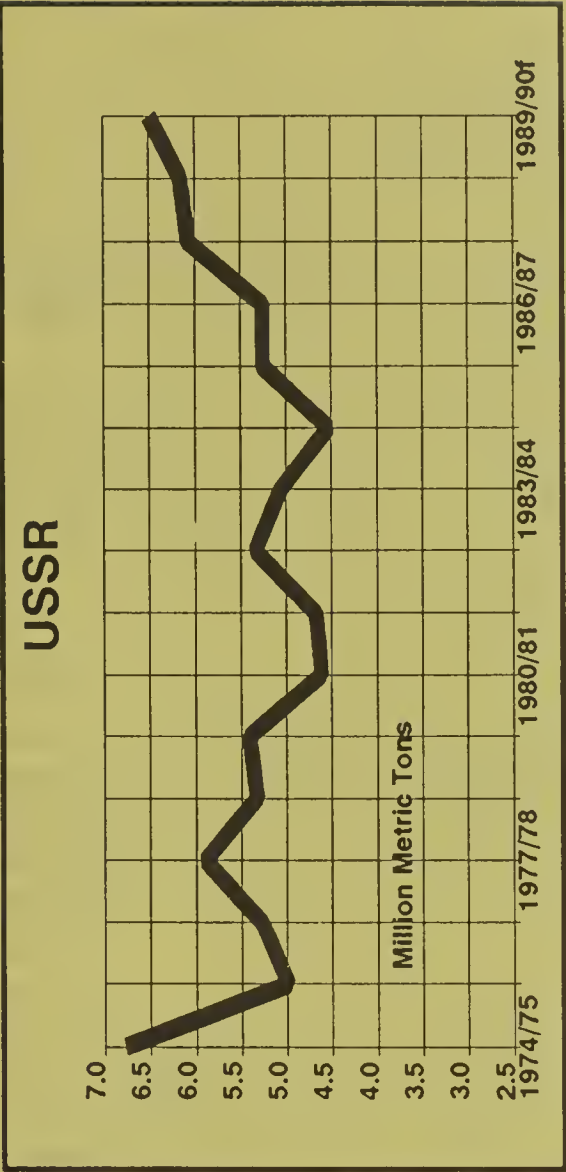
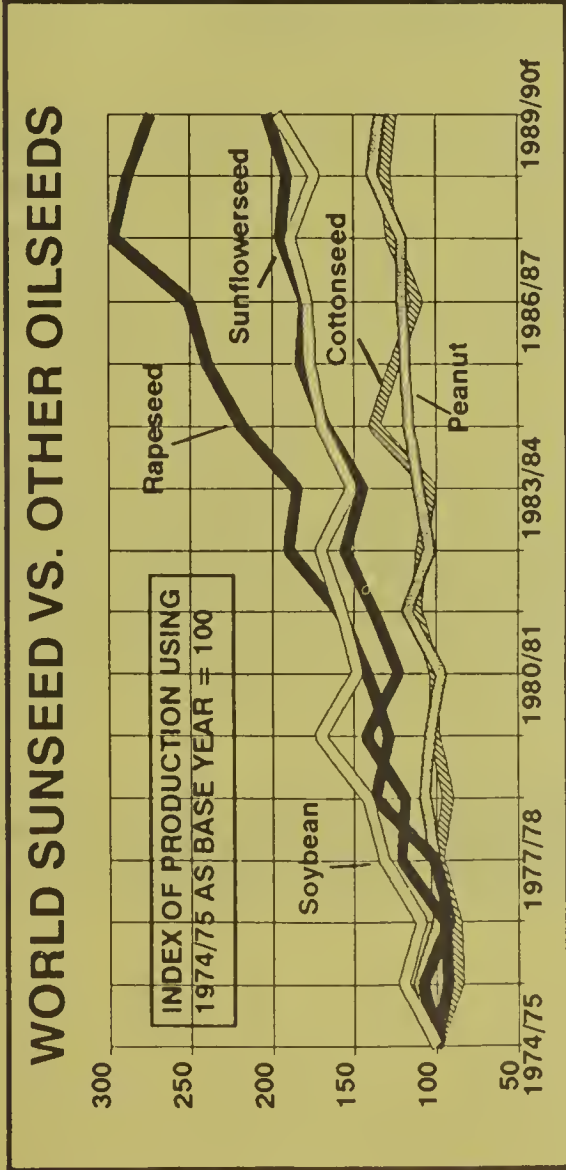
# Table 21. SUNFLOWERSEED YIELDS

(Metric Tons per Hectare)

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90F
Argentina	0.73	0.86	0.73	0.80	0.92	0.89	0.98	1.18	1.26	1.11	1.45	1.35	1.39	1.36	1.32	1.38
Australia	0.54	0.58	0.56	0.72	0.71	0.64	0.70	0.65	0.59	0.73	0.83	0.78	0.82	1.08	0.96	0.83
Austria	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	--	--	--	1.00	1.00	3.18	2.67	2.88
Brazil	2.00	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.00	1.15	1.15	0.69	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.25	1.25
Bulgaria	1.41	1.79	1.60	1.79	1.57	1.80	1.54	1.76	2.02	1.73	1.83	1.37	1.92	1.54	1.39	1.51
Burma	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.36	0.26	0.38	0.55	0.67	0.64	0.81	0.88	0.93	1.02	0.85	0.90	0.91
Canada	1.50	1.20	1.20	1.19	1.30	1.35	1.22	1.36	1.22	1.09	1.08	1.16	1.39	1.53	1.14	1.26
Chile	1.31	1.23	1.50	1.43	1.50	1.19	1.40	1.67	1.67	1.40	1.50	1.83	1.79	2.13	2.00	2.00
China	1.27	1.27	0.75	0.80	0.87	0.93	1.05	1.28	1.58	1.83	1.68	1.18	1.40	1.40	1.43	1.45
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.67	2.00	1.50	1.50
Czechoslovakia	1.00	1.00	1.17	1.22	1.36	1.24	1.25	1.74	1.64	1.86	1.59	1.83	2.30	2.30	2.07	2.00
Egypt	--	--	1.75	1.71	1.75	1.75	1.80	1.80	2.17	2.00	1.86	2.14	2.14	1.75	1.80	1.82
Ethiopia	0.66	0.49	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.36	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
France	1.54	1.62	1.38	1.82	1.95	1.92	2.32	2.57	2.30	1.99	2.01	2.50	2.24	2.60	2.56	2.30
Greece	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.33	2.00	2.22	1.60	2.04	2.08	1.61	1.79	2.00
Hungary	1.06	1.19	1.37	1.53	1.48	1.83	1.67	2.08	1.96	2.07	1.89	1.96	2.19	2.09	1.94	1.99
India	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.53	0.56	0.56	0.50	0.43	0.53	0.37	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.43
Iran	0.67	0.48	0.44	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74
Iraq	--	--	--	--	--	1.00	0.67	1.00	0.67	0.83	0.77	0.77	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79
Israel	1.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.83	2.00	1.67	1.50	1.00	1.67	1.67
Italy	1.94	1.84	2.00	1.65	1.83	1.62	1.78	2.00	1.78	1.82	1.76	1.72	2.45	2.25	2.19	2.42
Kenya	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.18	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.14	1.21	1.07	1.29	1.27	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Mexico	0.30	0.30	0.67	1.00	0.83	0.80	1.00	0.83	0.65	1.00	1.25	1.18	1.00	0.83	0.94	0.83
Morocco	0.78	0.70	0.70	0.39	0.86	1.05	0.88	0.67	0.63	0.80	0.66	0.74	0.73	0.78	1.00	1.02
Mozambique	0.80	0.80	0.80	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	0.25	0.33	0.71	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.90	0.82	0.71	0.55	0.67	0.79
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.83	1.14	1.29	1.17	1.14
Portugal	0.67	0.67	0.60	0.70	0.79	0.52	0.92	0.35	0.65	1.12	0.74	0.73	0.75	0.65	1.18	0.70
Romania	1.34	1.43	1.53	1.57	1.59	1.71	1.61	1.60	1.71	1.43	1.77	1.52	2.14	1.43	1.31	1.70
South Africa	0.87	0.89	1.21	0.99	1.02	0.98	1.35	0.83	0.62	0.56	0.76	0.84	1.06	1.17	0.87	0.87
Spain	0.65	0.53	0.62	0.71	0.81	0.79	0.74	0.54	0.86	0.79	1.09	0.82	0.86	1.01	1.22	0.95
Syria	1.00	1.33	0.75	1.40	1.67	1.83	1.63	1.29	1.50	2.00	0.86	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tanzania	0.32	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.36	0.57	0.57	0.51	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
Turkey	0.99	1.17	1.14	1.22	1.17	1.33	1.30	1.15	1.13	1.25	1.26	1.09	1.36	1.16	1.57	1.50
Uganda	0.33	0.33	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
United States	1.03	1.13	1.09	1.39	1.53	1.51	1.14	1.32	1.27	1.17	1.14	1.24	1.54	1.65	1.05	1.07
Uruguay	0.49	0.63	0.33	0.58	0.58	0.38	0.60	0.67	0.68	0.42	0.80	1.07	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.78
USSR	1.45	1.23	1.16	1.29	1.17	1.25	1.06	1.11	1.26	1.19	1.16	1.30	1.37	1.46	1.44	1.51
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.73	0.76	0.75	0.77
West Germany	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.21
Yugoslavia	1.48	1.40	1.82	2.29	2.17	2.04	1.68	1.67	1.46	1.83	1.90	2.08	2.38	1.94	1.96	2.28
Zambia	--	--	--	--	0.39	0.55	0.40	0.71	0.67	0.74	0.67	0.50	0.63	0.57	0.58	0.80
Zimbabwe	0.21	0.29	0.58	0.51	0.36	0.41	0.48	0.33	0.31	0.42	0.51	0.37	0.25	0.47	0.50	0.50
AVERAGE	1.20	1.09	1.07	1.16	1.16	1.23	1.11	1.17	1.25	1.17	1.25	1.24	1.36	1.37	1.34	1.33



# SUNFLOWERSEED PRODUCTION





## WORLD CITRUS PRODUCTION SITUATION

World 1988/89 commercial citrus production is estimated at 50.6 million metric tons, up 1.2 million or 2 percent from the June forecast and 3.9 million or 8 percent above the 1987/88 harvest. Orange production was increased 1.0 million tons, with a small reduction in the Northern Hemisphere more than offset by a gain in Brazil. Tangerine output is estimated 0.1 million tons higher than in June, with slight increases in both the Northern and Southern hemispheres. Northern Hemisphere 1989/90 citrus production is expected to be 32.5 million tons or 0.4 million below last year as smaller crops of grapefruit and lemons more than offset slightly larger crops of other types.

Citrus production in the United States for 1989/90 is estimated at 10.8 million tons, down 1.1 million or more than 9 percent from 1988/89. Production prospects dropped 0.6 million tons for oranges and 0.5 million tons for grapefruit. Florida, where a late February 1988 freeze killed new vegetative growth and open blooms, is expected to account for most of the reduction. Florida total citrus production is forecast at only 7.4 million tons, 13 percent below the 1988/89 harvest.

In Mexico, citrus production is forecast at 3.6 million tons, up 14 percent mostly because of an increase in the number of bearing orange trees. Grapefruit production, which was reduced in 1988/89 by damage from Hurricane Gilbert, is forecast to rebound, but still remain below the 1987/88 level due to residual effects of the hurricane and reduced producer inputs.

Spanish citrus production for 1989/90 is forecast up 14 percent to a new record of 4.8 million tons. The increase is attributed to abundant irrigation water, favorable weather, and improved cultural practices. Orange production is projected to rise 400,000 tons to 2.6 million and the fruit is reported to be of good quality but of smaller size than normal because of late fruit set. Tangerine output is forecast to expand 0.2 million tons to 1.5 million. Lemon production is projected down 5 percent after two very large crops which stressed the trees.

Italy's citrus production for 1989/90 is estimated at 2.7 million tons, down 13 percent from last year. The damage done by the 1987 frost has had a continuing impact on yields and a drought this past spring and summer added to the problem. Estimated tangerine production is down less than 2 percent this year as increased clementine output from recent plantings nearly offset reduced yields.

In Greece, citrus production is projected to increase 7 percent to 1.1 million tons. Good weather in the spring and cool temperatures in the summer reduced irrigation water needs and helped compensate for a long, dry winter.

Japanese citrus production is projected upwards by 4 percent in 1989/90 because this is an "on-year" for tangerines, which have an alternate bearing cycle. In 1987/88, the last on-year for tangerines, production exceeded 2.9 million tons. This year, tangerine production is projected at less than 2.5 million tons because producers are being paid to abandon groves. Since 1987/88 the area for harvest has been reduced 17 percent. The other major citrus crop, the grapefruit-like summer orange, natsu-mikan, has experienced a 20-percent area reduction and a 17-percent production decline since 1987/88, reportedly because of competition from imported grapefruit.

Harvest prospects are mixed in the Middle East and Africa. Turkey's 1989/90 citrus production is projected to fall over 20 percent to 1.1 million tons. Drought this year and frost damage last winter has cut prospective lemon production 40 percent. Orange, tangerine, and grapefruit crop prospects are down also by about 15-20 percent. In Israel, citrus production for 1989/90 is projected to gain 15 percent to 1.2 million tons. Although production is above last year, it is only two-thirds of the levels reached in the mid-1980's. Poor weather for the third year in both the flowering and fruit-bearing stages and abandonment of groves because of low returns are blamed for the decline. Citrus production in Cyprus is forecast up 6 percent. A larger increase would have been possible, but frost in March damaged orange production. Grapefruit production is forecast up 8 percent because recent plantings are now starting to bear. In Gaza, citrus production was up 14 percent in 1988/89 and an 8-percent increase to 134,000 tons is projected for 1989/90. Production remains below the levels reached in the mid-1980's because of increased salt in irrigation water and difficulties in marketing previous crops.

Morocco's 1989/90 production is forecast to fall 7 percent to 1.2 million tons, partly as a result of last year's record crop which caused delays in harvesting and pruning. Egyptian citrus production is forecast at 1.8 million tons, up 14 percent, because of a recovery in orange production. Last year's crop was reduced by a water shortage in the Nile delta caused by a drought in the Ethiopian highlands, which has since abated.

In the Southern Hemisphere, 1988/89 citrus production is estimated at 17.6 million tons, 8 percent above the June forecast, mostly because of higher orange production in Brazil. Brazil's total citrus crop is estimated a record 14.5 million tons, up 1.3 million from the June estimate, and 3.0 million above the previous crop. Orange production is estimated at a record 13.4 million tons, up 1.2 million, while other types are up slightly since June. Argentine 1988/89 production is estimated at 1.4 million tons, compared to 1.2 million tons originally forecast for the drought-damaged crop. In South Africa, the 1988/89 crop is estimated at 0.8 million tons, down slightly from the June forecast and 0.1 million below the 1987/88 harvest. Estimates for Australia, Chile, and Uruguay have not been reassessed since June.



TABLE 22

WORLD COMMERCIAL CITRUS PRODUCTION  
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	<u>1985/86</u>	<u>1986/87</u>	<u>1987/88</u>	<u>1988/89</u>	<u>1989/90</u> <u>1/</u>
<u>CUBA</u>					
Oranges	447	500	560	575	590
Tangerines	32	30	25	30	30
Grapefruit	237	250	284	315	325
Citrus, other	70	59	75	70	70
Total	786	839	944	990	1,015
<u>CYPRUS</u>					
Oranges	157	204	138	153	165
Tangerines	5	5	6	5	5
Grapefruit	93	111	96	97	105
Lemons	54	54	46	49	49
Citrus, other	0	0	6	6	6
Total	309	374	292	310	330
<u>EGYPT</u>					
Oranges	1,168	1,235	1,387	1,199	1,390
Tangerines	106	117	134	151	155
Grapefruit	2	2	2	2	2
Lemons	1	1	2	2	2
Citrus, other	120	150	138	190	210
Total	1,397	1,505	1,663	1,544	1,759
<u>GAZA STRIP</u>					
Oranges	142	151	83	98	112
Grapefruit	13	14	10	13	12
Lemons	15	15	12	13	10
Total	170	180	105	124	134
<u>GREECE</u>					
Oranges	554	881	462	770	831
Tangerines	54	68	49	69	73
Grapefruit	5	6	5	6	6
Lemons	186	168	89	170	173
Citrus, other	4	4	3	4	4
Total	803	1,127	608	1,019	1,087
<u>ISRAEL</u>					
Oranges	685	815	627	546	630
Tangerines	123	158	122	90	120
Grapefruit	371	392	317	353	390
Lemons	50	69	47	37	40
Citrus, other	6	13	14	16	20
Total	1,235	1,447	1,127	1,042	1,200

(CONTINUED)

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 22  
WORLD COMMERCIAL CITRUS PRODUCTION  
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	<u>1985/86</u>	<u>1986/87</u>	<u>1987/88</u>	<u>1988/89</u>	<u>1989/90</u> <u>1/</u>
<u>ITALY</u>					
Oranges	2,257	2,424	1,343	1,968	1,655
Tangerines	500	531	333	407	400
Grapefruit	8	8	3	7	6
Lemons	800	813	592	681	650
Citrus, other	38	41	42	18	26
Total	3,603	3,817	2,313	3,081	2,737
<u>JAPAN</u>					
Oranges	63	62	67	58	60
Tangerines	2,870	2,542	2,941	2,387	2,477
Lemons	1	1	2	2	2
Citrus, other	288	279	288	227	235
Total	3,222	2,884	3,298	2,674	2,774
<u>MEXICO</u>					
Oranges	1,410	1,683	1,942	2,268	2,650
Tangerines	123	131	151	157	180
Grapefruit	82	91	105	75	100
Lemons	9	9	9	9	9
Citrus, other	500	600	672	680	700
Total	2,124	2,514	2,879	3,189	3,639
<u>MOROCCO</u>					
Oranges	841	650	891	994	844
Tangerines	347	290	303	420	271
Grapefruit	6	4	4	4	4
Lemons	17	20	20	21	20
Citrus, other	7	7	16	12	11
Total	1,218	971	1,234	1,451	1,150
<u>SPAIN</u>					
Oranges	1,942	2,059	2,442	2,216	2,634
Tangerines	1,050	1,164	1,307	1,260	1,452
Grapefruit	13	18	18	22	23
Lemons	482	613	760	633	700
Citrus, other	23	16	16	15	13
Total	3,510	3,870	4,543	4,246	4,822

(CONTINUED)



(CONTINUED)

TABLE 22

WORLD COMMERCIAL CITRUS PRODUCTION  
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	<u>1985/86</u>	<u>1986/87</u>	<u>1987/88</u>	<u>1988/89</u>	<u>1989/90</u> 1/
<u>TURKEY</u>					
Oranges	505	750	700	700	600
Tangerines	257	300	280	320	250
Grapefruit	24	30	27	30	27
Lemons	180	250	240	280	170
Citrus, other	9	6	5	5	4
Total	975	1,336	1,252	1,335	1,051
<u>UNITED STATES</u>					
Oranges	6,913	7,122	7,903	8,207	7,629
Tangerines	290	370	369	372	326
Grapefruit	2,122	2,346	2,541	2,595	2,116
Lemons	632	986	712	689	679
Citrus, other	69	58	52	50	50
Total	10,026	10,881	11,577	11,913	10,796
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>					
Oranges	17,084	18,536	18,545	19,752	19,790
Tangerines	5,757	5,706	6,020	5,668	5,739
Grapefruit	2,976	3,272	3,412	3,519	3,116
Lemons	2,427	2,999	2,511	2,686	2,504
Citrus, other	1,134	1,232	1,327	1,293	1,349
Total	29,378	31,745	31,815	32,918	32,498
<u>ARGENTINA</u>					
Oranges	623	621	650	600	N/A
Tangerines	243	252	286	280	N/A
Grapefruit	178	190	176	155	N/A
Lemons	450	460	500	360	N/A
Total	1,494	1,523	1,612	1,395	N/A
<u>AUSTRALIA</u> 2/					
Oranges	523	475	450	504	N/A
Tangerines	34	33	32	41	N/A
Grapefruit	33	32	31	35	N/A
Lemons	45	36	37	43	N/A
Total	635	576	550	623	N/A
<u>BRAZIL</u>					
Oranges	11,015	10,650	10,400	13,385	N/A
Tangerines	486	479	453	467	N/A
Grapefruit	21	29	24	24	N/A
Lemons	16	35	35	35	N/A
Citrus, other	347	396	512	544	N/A
Total	11,885	11,589	11,424	14,455	N/A

(CONTINUED)

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 22

WORLD COMMERCIAL CITRUS PRODUCTION  
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	<u>1985/86</u>	<u>1986/87</u>	<u>1987/88</u>	<u>1988/89</u>	<u>1989/90</u> <u>1/</u>
<u>CHILE 2/</u>					
Oranges	73	95	120	100	N/A
Lemons	70	64	80	90	N/A
Total	143	159	200	190	N/A
<u>SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF</u>					
Oranges	497	577	682	632	N/A
Grapefruit	99	115	129	116	N/A
Lemons	57	63	65	52	N/A
Total	653	755	876	800	N/A
<u>URUGUAY 2/</u>					
Oranges	90	79	68	71	N/A
Tangerines	48	45	35	37	N/A
Grapefruit	6	8	8	8	N/A
Lemons	46	52	54	57	N/A
Total	190	184	165	173	N/A
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>					
Oranges	12,821	12,497	12,370	15,292	N/A
Tangerines	811	809	806	825	N/A
Grapefruit	337	374	368	338	N/A
Lemons	684	710	771	637	N/A
Citrus, other	347	396	512	544	N/A
Total	15,000	14,786	14,827	17,636	N/A
<u>WORLD CITRUS</u>					
Oranges	29,905	31,033	30,915	35,044	N/A
Tangerines	6,568	6,515	6,826	6,493	N/A
Grapefruit	3,313	3,646	3,780	3,857	N/A
Lemons	3,111	3,709	3,282	3,323	N/A
Citrus, other	1,481	1,628	1,839	1,837	N/A
TOTAL	44,378	46,531	46,642	50,554	N/A

1/ December 1989 Estimate unless otherwise noted. 2/ Estimate previously reported.

DECEMBER 1989

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA



## WHEAT PRODUCTION IN CHINA

The Research Council for Rural Development (RCRD), an organization engaged in rural development research and reforms in China, hosted a U.S. delegation investigating the production, consumption, and marketing of wheat in China from October 9 through October 29, 1989. The trip was part of an exchange program between USDA/OICD (Office of International Cooperation and Development) and the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture. The team had the opportunity to visit with Chinese government officials on all levels and make field trips to look at farming methods, production trends, and crop conditions. The team also visited flour mills, ports, elevators, and food processing factories to obtain a well-rounded view of the wheat situation in China.

### Production

Rice is the most important grain crop in China, but wheat makes up almost 25 percent of China's total grain production and is the most popular grain in the northern part of the country. Spring wheat, about 10-12 percent of total wheat, is grown north of the Beijing and in Manchuria, while winter wheat production is concentrated in the North China Plain. Winter wheat is also grown in the Yangtze River valley, Sichuan, and in the Northwest. Most of China's crop is a soft white type, although very small amounts of red wheat and durum are also produced.

Wheat is grown under a wide variety of weather conditions and production practices. In parts of Manchuria and northern China it is grown extensively on large plots of land and is cultivated and harvested by modern machinery. Wheat in the dry Northwest is grown on elaborate terraces or on small irrigated plots. On the North China Plain winter wheat is grown in a multiple crop system with summer grain and cotton--and near the Yangtze river, with rice. In this area the crop is usually cultivated by simple animal-drawn plows or small tractors and harvested by hand. Over the past 40 years the production of wheat has expanded enormously and become a vital part of China's efforts to provide enough food for its people, especially the estimated 200 million urban residents who depend on low-cost rationed grain.

The Ministry of Agriculture is estimating this year's total grain production (including soybeans and tuber crops) at roughly 405 million tons. Ministry officials expected wheat production to be near to 90 million tons, up about 4 percent from last year and close to the record set in 1986. Between 1975 and 1984 wheat production went from 45.3 to 87.8 million tons, an increase of 94 percent. Since 1984 production has fluctuated between 86 and 90 million tons. The national average yield is 3.0 metric tons per hectare, higher than the U.S. or world average, but yields vary from as high as 9.0 tons per hectare to as low as 1.0 tons per hectare. The North China Plain, China's main production area, has an average yield of 3.5 metric tons per hectare. The government hopes to increase this by 20 percent in the next 5 to 10 years.

During the team's visit, a Chinese official stated that the lack of high-yielding hybrids and poor weather has prevented the production of wheat from increasing more quickly. Drought has been a common problem in northern China, and excessive rainfall has often affected production in the southern winter wheat region. The government would like to expand production in central and southern China, where 13 million hectares of underused farmland could, in theory, be brought into winter wheat production. However, wheat is not well suited to the region's warm, moist conditions and diseases such as wheat rust and scab are serious problems. The quality of China's southern wheat varieties is also very low and local consumers have come to prefer imported wheat for flour and baked goods.

All levels of government in China are now actively looking for ways to increase total grain production at no less than the rate of population growth (about 1.4 percent/year). Work is being done to improve hybrid seed varieties, develop better pesticides and fertilizers, increase irrigated area, improve farming methods, cut post-season losses (now running about 15 percent), and encourage greater farm mechanization. While research is emphasized, it is hampered by poor facilities and lack of coordination between working groups. Several cooperative projects concerning wheat breeding, production technology, and flour milling are now underway between China and other countries, including the United States.

### Production Policy

The Chinese government contracts with farmers to buy a portion of their grain crop at a low, set price in exchange for a certain amount of fertilizer and diesel fuel at subsidized prices. Last year the state contracted with farmers to 50 million tons of grain, including 10 million tons of wheat, to supply grain rations for urban residents, students, soldiers, and government employees and for disaster relief industrial uses and international trade. The state also purchased additional grain at a slightly higher negotiated price or at market price. Once their contracts are fulfilled, farmers are free to sell their remaining grain in free markets or to private concerns. This multi-track purchasing system, instituted in 1978 as the centerpiece of China's rural reforms, has been successful in improving the life of the farmers by increasing rural incomes and creating incentives for farmers to be more productive.

To help counter a production slump in the late 1980's, the government raised contract prices significantly for all grains and increased its purchases of negotiated-price grain. Farmers complained that both prices were still too low to make grain production profitable, but large budget deficits and serious cash shortages have made it very difficult for the state to pay farmers any more for their grain. The state absorbs the difference between the contract price of grain and the much lower selling price to urban consumers. This subsidy costs the state billions of yuan every year and has become a major drain on the whole economy.



## Field Observations

Henan is the most important wheat-producing province in China, with about 16 percent of total area and 18 percent of total production. The entire crop is winter wheat, mostly soft white. Between 1985 and 1988 wheat production failed to exceed 16 million tons, but in 1989 Henan produced a record 17.24 million tons, due mostly to very good weather last spring. Planting conditions were favorable this fall and officials were looking forward to another good crop in 1990. The province has set a goal of 20 million tons for 1995. Most of the highest yielding counties are located in northern Henan, but wheat in the eastern and southern area of the province can also show very high yields depending on local conditions. Surplus wheat is sold to neighboring grain-deficit provinces or shipped to Beijing. Although farmers in some of the more prosperous counties and townships were using small tractors, mechanical planters and combines, the majority of farmers were still using draft animals and manpower to plant and harvest the crop.

Wheat is historically a minor crop in Jiangsu province compared to rice. Most of the wheat is grown north of the Yangtze River in rotation with rice; very little is grown in southern Jiangsu. This year wheat area was 2.27 million hectares and the yield was 3.98 metric tons per hectare. In some areas of the province yields ranged from a high of 6.0 metric tons per hectare to a low of 2.25 metric tons per hectare. Wheat production in 1989 was 10.3 million tons, down 1.1 million or 10 percent from last year because of excessive rainfall during the harvest. Because Jiangsu grows more wheat than it needs, the surplus is transported to other provinces or Shanghai. Planting conditions for the 1990 wheat crop in mid-October were said to be very good and better than last year, though it was a little dry in the north. Local officials said that farmers would prefer not to plant wheat but they can't allow the land to lay fallow during the winter. An official said that yields are higher in northern Jiangsu than in southern areas because of more sunshine and fewer problems with scab and other diseases.

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TABLE 23

CHINA: WHEAT PRODUCTION

Year	Area (1000 HA)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Production (1000 MT)
1980/81	29,228	1.89	55,210
1981/82	28,307	2.11	59,640
1982/83	27,940	2.45	68,420
1983/84	29,050	2.80	81,390
1984/85	29,576	2.97	87,820
1985/86	29,218	2.94	85,810
1986/87	29,616	3.04	90,040
1987/88	28,808	2.98	85,840
1988/89	28,793	3.00	86,360
1989/90 DEC	29,800	3.05	91,000

December 1989

FPED, FAS, USDA



## WORLD UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION

World 1989 unmanufactured tobacco production is forecast at 7.1 million tons, about 6 percent above last year's harvest but 1 percent below the July forecast. The year-to-year increase is due to major production gains in India, China, the United States, Brazil, Malawi, and Bulgaria. Output of flue-cured tobacco is forecast at 4.2 million tons, 7 percent above 1988, while burley production is forecast at 706,000 tons, 8 percent above 1988. Forecasts for both flue-cured and burley are down about 2 percent compared to those released in July. World 1989 oriental tobacco production is forecast at 802,000 tons, 2 percent above 1988 and essentially unchanged from the July forecast. Dark air/sun-cured production is forecast at 1.04 million tons, up about 4 percent both annually and from the July forecast. Light air-cured production, forecast at 91,000 tons, is down 3 percent from the sharply revised 1988 level. Dark air-cured production is estimated at 208,000 tons, 2 percent above the 1988 harvest, while dark fired-cured output is forecast down 2 percent to 51,000 tons.

TABLE 24

### WORLD UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION BY LEAF TYPE (In 1,000 Metric Tons)

LEAF TYPE	Revised 1987	Revised 1988	Forecast 1989
Flue-cured	3,279	3,934	4,224
Burley	594	654	706
Oriental	857	785	802
Dark air/sun-cured	1,054	1,001	1,038
Light air-cured	104	94	91
Dark air-cured, cigar	208	204	208
Dark fire-cured	61	52	51
Total <u>1/</u>	6,157	6,724	7,120

1/ Individual types may not add to total due to rounding.

North America's total unmanufactured tobacco production is forecast to increase 5 percent in 1989 to 806,000 tons. Lower burley yields and reduced flue-cured area for harvest in the United States are the major changes from July.

Total unmanufactured tobacco production in South America is forecast to increase by 10 percent in 1989, reaching 618,000 tons. A 10-percent increase in Brazil's 1989 crop to a record level of 462,000 tons is due to a 10-percent increase in plantings, reflecting satisfactory prices and favorable weather in the major production regions. Argentine production is projected 10 percent above 1988, reflecting favorable weather in tobacco producing areas and improved farming practices which have resulted in higher yields. Both the Brazilian and Argentine forecasts have been increased since July.

The EC's 1989 tobacco crop is projected at 402,000 tons, up slightly from last year but 3 percent below the July forecast. Greece's 1989 crop is forecast to drop 5 percent, reflecting reduced plantings of oriental and burley tobacco and lower burley yields. The planting reductions were due to unfavorable weather in the case of oriental tobacco and reduced EC price support for burley. Italy's 1989 tobacco crop is projected up 3 percent from last year.

Tobacco production in Eastern Europe is forecast at 351,000 tons, 7 percent above 1988 and the same as forecast in July. Bulgaria's crop is forecast at 118,000 tons, up 7 percent, but still not a full recovery from last year's drought-reduced harvest. In June, a larger increase was forecast but the large scale departure of ethnic Turkish tobacco farmers and laborers had a negative impact on tobacco production.

Tobacco production in eastern Asia for 1989 is forecast to increase 6 percent to 3.95 million tons, a small downward revision from the July forecast. Due to drought, China's tobacco crop is forecast to increase only 6 percent despite a near 15-percent increase in plantings. South Korean production, benefiting from good weather, is forecast up 7 percent despite reduced plantings. The Philippines' 1989 crop is estimated up 9 percent as flue-cured tobacco has rebounded from the disease and weather problems of 1988. Pakistan's production is forecast up 7 percent because of higher yields resulting from favorable weather.

The unmanufactured tobacco crop in the Middle East is projected at 276,000 tons for 1989, down slightly from 1988 but sharply above the July forecast. Turkey's 1989 crop is forecast 4 percent below last year because of dry weather, although plantings were up 5 percent due to the higher prices paid for the 1988 crop.

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TABLE 25

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO  
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

REGION AND COUNTRY	AREA HARVESTED			FARM SALES WEIGHT		
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
	-----HECTARES-----			-----METRIC TONS-----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	29,537	30,587	32,530	61,388	71,259	78,125
Mexico	47,443	44,895	33,044	48,720	75,120	57,750
United States	237,616	256,608	281,906	540,088	621,273	669,763
REGION TOTAL	314,596	332,090	347,480	650,196	767,652	805,638
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	53,100	55,233	52,267	70,231	72,235	80,455
Bolivia	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Brazil	286,000	267,000	294,000	410,000	419,000	462,000
Chile	2,613	3,024	3,438	8,826	9,969	11,511
Colombia	21,522	20,873	22,094	31,637	31,995	33,203
Ecuador	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,850	3,850	3,850
Guyana	100	100	100	100	100	100
Paraguay	9,302	6,200	6,200	12,000	7,378	7,378
Peru	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,100	3,100	3,100
Uruguay	800	800	800	1,400	1,400	1,400
Venezuela	8,014	8,799	8,461	13,300	14,528	14,200
REGION TOTAL	387,001	367,579	392,910	555,694	564,805	618,447
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	926	800	910	1,703	1,643	1,571
El Salvador	500	620	624	1,394	1,408	1,531
Guatemala	4,370	5,184	6,059	7,303	8,951	10,493
Honduras	2,597	2,340	2,534	3,804	3,775	4,600
Nicaragua	2,240	2,240	2,240	4,550	4,550	4,550
Panama	720	720	720	1,302	1,302	1,302
REGION TOTAL	11,353	11,904	13,087	20,056	21,629	24,047
CARIBBEAN						
Cuba	55,000	55,000	55,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Dominican Rep.	22,798	22,827	25,674	31,656	24,908	28,628
Haiti	565	565	565	730	730	730
Jamaica & Dep.	1,175	1,175	1,175	2,339	2,339	2,339
Trin. and Tobago	100	100	100	170	170	170
REGION TOTAL	79,638	79,667	82,514	84,895	78,147	81,867

(CONTINUED)

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TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO  
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

REGION AND COUNTRY	AREA HARVESTED			FARM SALES WEIGHT		
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
	-----HECTARES-----			-----METRIC TONS-----		
NORTH AFRICA						
Algeria	3,860	4,000	4,000	5,080	4,400	4,400
Libya	900	900	900	1,450	1,450	1,450
Morocco	3,357	4,767	5,800	4,686	6,437	7,685
Tunisia	4,450	5,400	5,410	5,040	5,500	5,600
REGION TOTAL	12,567	15,067	16,110	16,256	17,787	19,135
OTHER AFRICA						
Angola	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,900	3,900	3,900
Burundi	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,600	1,600	1,600
Cameroon	3,400	3,400	3,400	5,310	5,100	5,500
Congo	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,800	1,800	1,800
Ghana	3,950	3,950	3,950	1,789	1,825	1,850
Cote D' Ivorie	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,400	2,467	2,490
Kenya	5,000	5,100	5,100	6,995	8,262	8,850
Liberia	10	10	10	10	10	10
Madagascar	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,000	5,500	5,500
Malawi	89,250	90,050	89,420	75,758	75,053	86,615
Mauritius	1,600	1,633	1,650	954	912	936
Mozambique	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,900	2,900	2,900
Nigeria	8,198	8,198	8,198	8,000	8,075	8,075
Sierra Leone	540	540	540	580	600	600
South Africa	26,083	24,936	25,699	27,780	31,794	35,335
Tanzania	24,618	21,250	21,250	17,355	17,055	17,055
Uganda	4,300	4,300	4,300	1,100	1,100	1,100
Zaire	3,700	3,700	3,700	4,110	4,110	4,110
Zambia	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,750	4,300	4,300
Zimbabwe	65,670	61,864	62,490	131,483	123,631	134,512
REGION TOTAL	268,369	260,981	261,757	302,574	299,994	327,038
OTHER ASIA						
Bangladesh	54,000	54,000	54,000	51,545	51,545	51,545
Burma	46,000	55,000	55,000	40,000	45,000	45,000
China	1,142,000	1,507,200	1,723,550	1,945,000	2,627,000	2,776,161
India	384,000	323,955	364,665	460,200	358,930	445,150
Indonesia	279,358	287,012	265,020	154,020	159,011	155,520
Japan	42,327	40,557	30,662	104,400	85,790	71,000
Cambodia	9,000	9,000	9,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Korea, North	37,000	37,000	37,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
Korea, South	35,274	31,821	30,985	78,039	72,998	77,797
Laos	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Malaysia	12,664	9,887	12,740	11,388	7,872	11,865
Pakistan	38,996	41,599	41,392	69,200	69,530	74,280
Philippines	47,898	49,457	49,350	79,417	68,802	74,800

(CONTINUED)



TABLE 25

(CONTINUED)

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO  
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

REGION AND COUNTRY	AREA HARVESTED			FARM SALES WEIGHT		
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
	-----HECTARES-----			-----METRIC TONS-----		
OTHER ASIA (CON'T.)						
Sri Lanka	12,165	12,165	12,165	9,000	9,000	9,000
Taiwan	9,070	8,423	8,150	24,005	20,766	20,110
Thailand	59,141	53,518	52,490	67,087	54,228	59,379
Vietnam	32,000	32,000	32,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
REGION TOTAL	2,244,893	2,556,594	2,782,169	3,175,301	3,712,472	3,953,607
MIDDLE EAST						
Cyprus	161	161	161	241	241	241
Iran	18,000	18,000	18,000	24,000	24,500	25,000
Iraq	8,900	10,000	12,000	9,900	11,000	13,200
Israel	600	800	600	370	295	350
Jordan	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,400	4,000	4,150
Lebanon	3,750	3,750	3,750	5,000	5,000	5,000
Syria	15,117	14,355	14,550	16,719	16,054	16,750
Turkey	202,805	238,711	250,000	184,712	213,700	205,100
Yemen (Sanaa)	3,105	3,322	3,300	5,250	5,600	5,720
REGION TOTAL	258,438	295,099	308,361	250,592	280,390	275,511
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY						
Belgium-Lux.	384	426	425	1,079	1,586	1,582
France	14,349	12,669	13,000	33,923	29,357	31,216
Germany, West	3,206	3,084	3,267	6,175	7,090	7,450
Greece	92,017	87,006	82,400	144,045	134,795	127,680
Italy	77,451	93,810	94,500	162,127	184,355	190,000
Portugal	2,001	2,123	2,316	3,900	4,151	4,301
Spain	24,691	24,400	25,000	36,210	34,325	40,145
REGION TOTAL	214,099	223,518	220,908	387,459	395,659	402,374
OTHER WEST EUROPE						
Austria	264	259	256	416	457	435
Switzerland	712	699	690	1,306	1,550	1,450
REGION TOTAL	976	958	946	1,722	2,007	1,885

(CONTINUED)

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVIISON, IAS/FAS/USDA

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TABLE 25

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO  
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

REGION AND COUNTRY	AREA HARVESTED			FARM SALES WEIGHT		
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
	-----HECTARES-----			-----METRIC TONS-----		
EAST EUROPE						
Albania	24,000	24,000	24,000	16,000	15,000	15,000
Bulgaria	90,468	91,000	92,000	132,374	110,200	118,000
Czechoslovakia	3,756	3,750	3,750	5,500	5,500	5,500
Germany, East	3,800	3,648	3,716	6,450	5,900	6,200
Hungary	10,700	10,900	11,000	22,810	22,800	23,480
Poland	48,426	41,772	45,700	116,100	89,420	80,300
Romania	34,450	34,500	34,400	28,900	26,900	30,300
Yugoslavia	61,000	52,000	58,750	72,000	51,000	72,000
REGION TOTAL	276,600	261,570	273,316	400,134	326,720	350,780
USSR	161,000	132,000	132,000	296,000	242,000	242,000
OCEANIA						
Australia	5,500	5,015	5,300	13,400	13,335	13,500
New Zealand	620	700	600	1,580	1,800	1,550
REGION TOTAL	6,120	5,715	5,900	14,980	15,135	15,050
WORLD	4,235,650	4,542,742	4,837,458	6,155,859	6,724,397	7,117,379

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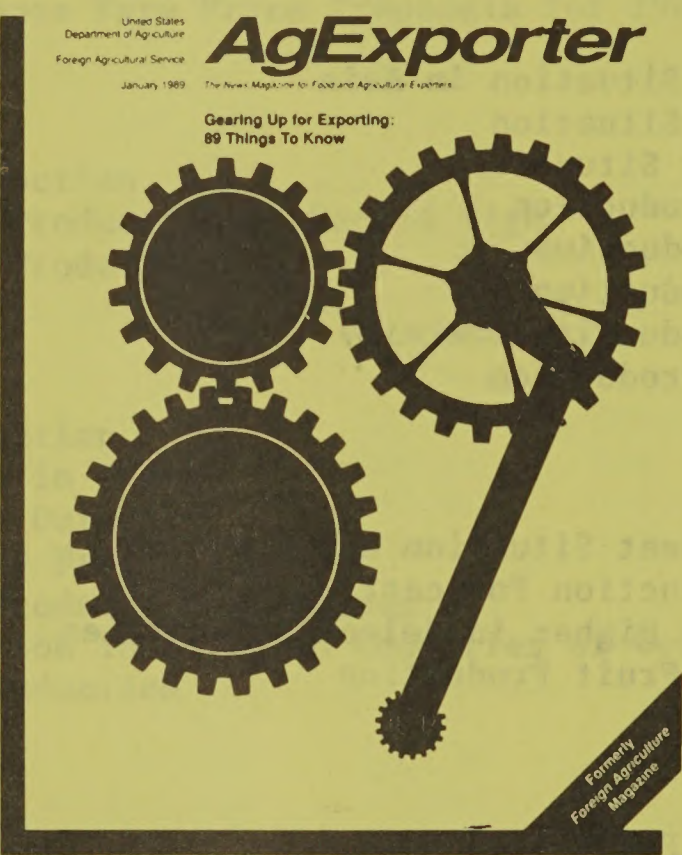


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